Christian

Reflector.

Fear God and give glory to Him.

All Scripture is profitable.

God hath made of one blood all nations of men,

Vol. 4.-No. 33.-Whole No. 164.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1841.

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P. M. for Boston.
M. for Chester

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ON STONE, JrAgt.

AINS.

From the New York Evangelist. He has done Praying.

Some stop praying because death changes brayer to praise, by bringing them into the kingdom of heaven. But the man now in question has not reached that blessed world. He is Reader, does yo surrounded still by the perils, and exposed to the temptations, and subject to the wants of pro-He needs the state of mind implied in

one of thein. Nor any that are like him,

he has done. He has broken off all intercourse with his Maker. There is no real practical regard for God in a prayerless soul. There is no gard for God in a prayerless soul. There is no intimacy, no communion, nothing interchanged, no harmony. Prayer implies such communion and harmony of the mind with God. True pray-

mo harmony. Prayer implies such communion and harmony of the mind with God. True prayer implies that God and man are on happy terms with each other. Their minds flow together like kindred drops. But the end of prayer is the end of all this.

Has he done praying? How completely then has he hardened his heart against the inflaence of eternal realities? These realities startled him once. The mist and darkness that covered them was littled up and passed away, and they pressed upon his notice with awakening power. He saw and felt that there was a God, and a judgment day, and eternal retribution. And a sense of these things drove him to prayer. And while he looked at them he prayed. But when he began to turn his face from them, prayer began to be disrelished. Through the returning power of sin, eternal realities have lost their influence over him. He sees little of them now. They have gradually sunk out of sight, like the recoding ship. Earth engrosses his cares, and his affections and hopes. In it he buries all the holowing fact respecting Capty Connolly, whose over-laud tour to India has been lated published.

The captain went out a stranger to God, and to true religion; but his sisters were pious ladies, and one of them happened, before he went, to put into his baggage a Bible. I think he had never to receive the sent time had never of a short time. On one occasion he was loading a causel with his own baggage that he was made a prisoner for a short time. He saw in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in down on a portion of his own baggage that he was in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth; and he told me in a state to receive the truth

ed. He lost sight of them now, and he prays no

longer.

Has he done praying? Then he is doing nothing about salvation. Prayer is the most Worcester, Ms. and in New York City,
By a Board of Managers, consisting of seven Ministers and
sight Laymen, of the Hapits Denomination; at Two Dollars
a year, payable always in advance. Individuals or comganiles, paying for six copies in advance by one hand, shall,
have a seconth gratis; or a paying for eleven copies, shall,
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18th and 18th gratis; or nineteen, shall hav The All Consums actions, Post Age Prin, will be at consuming in a dwelling. Frayd to. Address the Editor, Workester, Mass.

Dea. WILLIAM CHURCH, No. 228, Hudson street, in appointed Agent for the Christian
Reflector, for the City of New York.

Religious Miscellany.

Religious Miscellany. sions and temptations. Sin unresisted, fastentits iron grasp upon him. Satan, unrebuked spreads his successful snares. The unchecked disease is extending its power, and hastening him

How many and fearful things are true of man, when it is true that he has do se praying Reader, does your sealed lip and prayerles heart proclaim these true of rou! PASCAL.

the temptations, and subject to the wants of probation. He needs the state of mind implied in fervent prayer, and the blessings such prayer brings from heaven. He never more needed prayer than at this hour. Yet he has done praying.

Did his Maker discourage him? Praying is addressing him, and if he repulses prayer, then there is reason for giving it up. But there is reason for giving it up. But there is no human duty that God more steadfastly and powerfully encourages than prayer. His most precious promises invite men to prayer.—His word is full of answers to prayer. He threatens evil to those who restrain prayer.—Did God encourage that man to cease praying? Dare the man himself give this apology? Ask him.

Did any of the friends of God discourage him? If those of them that are round about the throne above could now send him their advice, would it countenance his neglect of prayer? Is it not their mearness to God that gives them their unspeakable joys? And would not their most comprehensive and urgent appeal in behalf of a rational being's best happiness, take

vice, would it countenance his neglect of prayer? Is it not their nearness to God that gives them their unspeakable joys? And would not their most comprehensive and urgent appeal in behalf of a rational being's best happiness, take the form, 'Draw nigh to God?' Ask the man if he thinks saints and angels in heaven approve his neglect of prayer. What would be the honest answer?

Did the friends of God of his own vicinity dissuade him from prayer? They can tell whether there is any value in prayer, and are competent advisers respecting it. Will this man accuse them? Was it not the love and zeal of ome of them that first roused his attention to need and value of prayer? Did they not repite, as one sent to another the gald tidings, "Beheld he prayeth?" And were not their hearts and when it was told that he had done praying? Dare he say that the dreasful language, "what profit shall we have if we pray unto him?' fell from the lips of any one of the true children of God?

Did his own reason or conscience dissuade him from prayer? It was because he had these endowments, and because of their concurrence with the calls of God, that he began this duty. It was the retireration of their appeals that was an accountable and immortal being, dissuade him from prayer? Never was her voice raised him in the duty while he did practice it. And he had a fierce encounter with their remonstrances before he could give it up. Conscience dosince, that first him of the distriction of their appeals that was an accountable and immortal being, dissuade him from prayer? Never was her voice raised him for how you have the prayer had been the distriction of their appeals that was an accountable and immortal

and the love him in heaven or earth. Nor did to the divine record, by one whose occupation as a lawyer, had, when his mind was applied to other subjects, poduced habits of thought which moving all these? What are their names?

Has he done praying? Let us see what else has done. He has broken off all intercourse.

ing. The time of his return to his regiment came, and he was so ashamed of letting it be seen that he took an interest in this book, that though he longed to take it with him and was anxious above all things to possess it, he would not let it be known; but when he packed up his baggage, he packed up this book with it and returned. He there read the book; read it through; offered up all the prayers that it contains. He read it a second time; and the result of all was, he sent the book back with a letter to the officer, pressing on him the duty of reading it, and showing by his letter that he himself was converted to God by what he had read.—He became a decided champion for the faith. He livel but a few months after that, but he died in peace with God, and I trust is gone to that world of glory where he will speak of the wonders of the Divine Providence, as well as the co-operations of his grace.

The brief address of Mr. Brush produced a deep sympathy in the assembly. Dr. Beman of

and doings at the great Temperance Convention at man.

enterprise to the present time, has shown more ication, nothing would have been more incrediand more its wisdom and importance; and that the present extraordinary movement throughout the country—a result of past action—and in which many thousand inebriates have been reformed, settling the practicability of the immediate and complete emancipation of all the drun-level the level the level to the did not be and the practicability of the immediate and complete emancipation of all the drun-level the level the level to the lev which I have not brought distress and wretchedwhich is the property of the power and importance of the pledge,
calls for the most lively gratitude to Almighty
God, and fills the heart with the wish, that those
reformed may be alrengthened to withstand every temptation to a relapse, and be enabled to go
forward in their public work of saving others

which I have not brought distress and wretchedness upon myself and family. It is true they
have never suffered, but it was not owing to me.

If they had not had friends, they would long ago
have been upon the town. About four months
since, I was brought to a condition where reflection was forced upon me. For eighteen days, as a
forward in their public work of saving others.

After the reading of the resolution, a Mr. Brush, of Vvayne Co., a reformed drunkard, rose with great agitation and feeling, to express his cordial approbation of it. His emotion was such that he spoke with great difficulty. He said there was not a word of the resolution, in which he did not from his heart concur. He was a living witness of the efficacy and worth of the Temperance enterprise. If nothing had been achieved more than what he had experienced in his own reformation, and the happiness to which it had conducted him, it would fully justify all that had been done. If ever, said he, there was a man scathed and blasted by this vice of intemperance, it is myself. I have been a drunkard—a loathsome and confirmed sot.—

We go to them, not as I have been formerly approached, with distrast—when along with the a drun'gard—a loathsome and confirmed sot.— proached, with distrast—when along with the Now I am what you see me, and I owe the great invitation to sign the pledge, there was the distransformation entirely to the influence of this tinct intimation that we could not keep it. cause. I have traveled three hundred miles, go to them and endeavor to gain their confidence. though hardly able to submit to the expense, in order to be present at this Convention, and look upon, and sympathize with and love the men who have been engaged in the cause to which I who have been engaged in the cause to which I owe so much. I wished to testify to you my gratitude, for what you have done. I owe all that I am, to Temperance— my health, happiness, clothes, and respectability. I have now enough of this world's goods. I have sufficient for the supply of my wants, and these, with a peaceful conscience, and regained self-respect, are enough. If this Temperance— movement had not been made and persevered in that it would do no good for him to try, came self-respect, are enough. If this Temperance movement had not been made and persevered in, my condition would, alas! have been far different. The effects which my abstinence from intoxicating drink for the last five years, has had upon my bodily health and condition, are truly wonderful. I have renewed my age. Though I have seen fifty years, I have now more than

Divine Providence, as well as the co-operations of his grace.

From the New York Evangelist.

Mr. Epiron:—The Rev. Dr. McCartee, of New York, in delivering an address at a tract meeting in Philadelphia, related substantially the following an ecdote, which by request was recently repeated at a tract meeting in New York.

The mention of two of the publications of the American Tract Society, in your report, sir, (said Dr. McC.) has excited emotions in my own mind which I cannot repress. I well remember when two young lawyers, both far from God, and engaged in the pure uit of the honors and wealth of this world, met in the city of New York, when as one seek some legal documents from his pocket, the other, to his surprise, discovered among them the Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul. Nor was the surprise of the other any the less when he discovered lying on the table at the head of his to a could street to the truth of the country.

The resolution makes reference to the happy discovered among them the Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul. Nor was the surprise of the other any the less when he discovered lying on the table at the hand of his fellow. Baxter's Saint's Rest. Each appeared at first confused and ashamed at the discovery, for they thaknot yet learned to glory in the cross. But a few moments, however, had elapsed when they mutually frout that the attention of each had been powerfully arrested by those volumes, and that each was deeply anxious for the salvation of his soul. Together they sought the Lord: and agonizing to enter into the kingdom, they both at about the same time were enabled to hope in the mercy of Jesse Christ for eternal life. One of them having fought the fight and kept the faith, and has long since gone upward, I doubt not to rest in the bosom of the Savior he-loved and served. The other called as he believes of God, became a preacher of the gospel of Christ, and still lives to preclaim to dying sincers in his native city, salvation through the blood and righteousness of the blessed Redeemer; and now, when he finds your society engaged in sending forth, among your valuable publications, these two precious volumes, he presents himself before you to add, this evening, his feeble but hearts-felt testimony to the excellence of the fract society. "but I have made up my mind. And if you please, I'll not lave your study without signing it." Of course I was not long in producing the pledge, as I always keep one at hand. He then requested me to give him a certificate that he had signed it. I did so. "Now," said he, on taking his leave, in high spirits, and with undowning exaracts from a full report of the sayings and doings at the great Temperance Convention at man sees John Riley drunk again, then I'm no man."

Saratoga. No apology will be required for the length of the article by those who feet interested in the within the remaining the men. It will well repay an attentive perusal.

This is the first time that the Temperance movement could be justly called a reformation. Hitherto it has been no reformation. It has been the great object and endeavor to hold one another up—good business, indeed, as far as it goes—but it has scarcely accomplished anything, until recently, towards the reclaim of those who had fallen under the power of alcohol. But they choose to call themselves by this name; it indicates a humility which is the best proof of the genuineness of their repentance, and gives chusetts 50; Vermont 46; Connecticut 23; New Hampshire 4; Rhode Island 2; Maine 3; New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 9; Maryland 4; Michigan 4; Louisiana 3; Alabama 3; Wiskonsatt 3; Ohio 3; Illinois 2; Georgia 2; Iowa 1; Sandwich Islands 2; and 3 without places This is the first time that the Temperance

1; Sandwich Islands 2; and 3 without places efforts.

Rev. Mr. Hooker then introduced Mr. Bish The afternoon session of the first day, was opened by the proposal of the following resolution by the Business Committee:

2. Ecsolved, That every advance of the Temperance cause, from the commencement of the forward in their noble work of saving others, until not a drunkard shall be left in the land unreclaimed, to die a drunkard's death, and fill a drunkard's grave.

After the reading of the resolution, a Mr.

I had then no time to drink. I was pursued by demonst one and search by frightful visious.

his heart, and nerve him for the contest with his

Dr. Kirby gave an interesting account of th work of the reformation of drunkards in N. Y The Society originated some four months since There are now 900 members, and the roll is in-creasing at the rate of 20 or 30 a day, seven eighths of whom are reformed drunkards. Some are drunkards of the lowest grade-drunkards dug up out of the guiter—gathered off from docks, [and taken out of docks, too—for one was recently picked out of the water into-which he recently picked out of the water into-which he had fallen, taken to the meeting and induced to sign the pledge, and is now an efficient agent.] In the whole range of my somewhat extensive practice, said Dr. K. every drunkard has been secured. The chief difficulty heretofore has been, that none could or would make the necessary personal execution to secure the drunkard. It needs often times persovering and wisely directed effort. But the power of kindness, of sympathy, and sincere interest in his behalf, is almost registless.

have been taken, we know of only FOUR that have relapsed. The rest- and our watch over them is close and constant-have all stood firm to their pledges. There was one other who vio-lated his pledge. He had been a confirmed sot, and appetite re-asserted its dominion for a while. He was found in the gutter, but he was again taken to the meeting, and never have I beheld a more sincerely penitent man. He has now pledged himself again, and we have scarcely a more efficient member than he. This Society has its Hall, wherein its weekly meetings are held, and where secretaries are constantly to found, ready to receive the returning drunkard, and to welcome him back to sobriety and peace. It is at the corner of Centre and White streets; and the friends of Temperance will encourage and the friends of Temperatice with encourage the Society in its most valuable work, by call-ing in, and affording it the sanction of their pres-ence and influence. Drunkards are constantly coming forward to the pledge. At scarcely any hour of the day can you go in, when you will not find some one ready to come forward.— There are a number of volunteer Temperance missionaries, (themselves reformed drunkards) scouring the streets and lanes, penetrating the haunts of vice, and by encouraging words and kind and pressing persuasion, leading the poor, wretched inebriate up to the pledge. Who can estimate the good which has already been achieved, by this extraordinary and most salutary movement? I asked, a few days since, an intell gent and cautious man, who has been entirely conversant with his movement from the beginning, what amount of money he supposed had been saved already by it? He promptly assured me, more than half a million. And so I believe. Mr. Marsh said that the ladies too had taken

Mr. Marsh said that the ladies too had taken an active and praiseworthy part in this movement in New York. If one wished to behold a moving spectacle—one at which his heart and soul would thrill—he should visit the meetings which are held. He knew a lady in affluent circumstances, who chauced to be present at one of these meetings, and imbibling an impulse that would not let her rest, she as about to find out would not let her rest, she set about to find out some drunkard whom she might lead to this Bethesda, to be cured. She found that the husbands of two of bear hired women were both drunkard. She lound that the hus-bands of two of has hired women were both drun-kards. She urged them to solicit their atten-dance. They did so, but were unsuccess-ful. The lady then determined to go hersoif.— After many remonstrances on the part of the women, and assurances that it would all do no good, she ordered her carriage and went. She found them both in bed. With great effort they were induced to rise; and one was covered and be-grimed with blood, which had flowed from a deep gash in the head, which he had during deep gash in the head, which he had during the day, received in a row. But she took him just as he was, all ragged, into her carriage, and drove post to the meeting. Leaving him there, she returned for the other, and with difficulties at which any but a heroine would have shrunk, she succeeded in getting the two wretched, swearing, ragged drunkards within the magic influence of the Reformed men. She watched them with keen anxiety during the whole meeting. She saw them interested—the him (ear ing. She saw them interested—the big fear stole down their cheeks. They hitched and wriggled under the influence of the emotions wriggled under the influence of the emotions they could not suppress. At last the invitation came. She caught one by the elbow—"You must go forward." "O, it will do no good—I'm too far gone." "You can succeed," broke forth from a dozen voices. The wretched fellow went up, and with trembling, bloated hand, signed the vow that has made him a temperate and happy man. The other followed suit. It is now three months since this occurred, and they have not drank a dron! Who can tell the they have not drank a drop! Who can tell the happiness which that act of self-denial has shed over two desolate homes, and infused into two

This lady has continued her exertions, and with much success. At the last Fourth of July she became so interested, that she procured the means of purchasing a beautiful banner for this Society, which was proudly flung to the breeze on that occasion, and bore upon its ample folds the inscription-

" And are you sure, my John, you've signed? And are you sure 'tis past ? Then mine's the happiest, brightest home. On Temperance shores at last."

Mr. Spooner of Boston rose to give a state-ment of what Boston too, was doing in this new and glorious work of reform. You would be as-tonished, said Mr. S., to see how the Reformed Drunkards are carrying all things before them They are truly turning the world upside down—or rather, right side up. There have already been enrolled upon the list of the Washington Society, 3700 pledges. These, together with a Society of 500 in South Boston, make in all 4200. They are not all reformed drunkards, but by far the majority are. At least 3000 of this number have been drunkards—2000 habitually such. We have endeavored to be careful and accurate in our estimates, so that we should not mislead the public by exaggerated statements. But it is believed that not over 500 drunkards, who can truly call such, can be found They are truly turning the world upside dow drunkards, who can truly call such, can be found remaining in the city. What a prodigious re-sult has been brought round. Four-fifths of the drunkards of a city numbering 100,000, entire-

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

ly reformed in a few months! When or where has the world ever looked upon the like of it!—But it is not only at Boston—in every place where this electric fire of reform has reached, it is producing the same astonishing effects. While on my way to this Convention, I stopped awhile at Hudson. I saw the fruits of this movement there. A little, ill-looking town crier, who had been, time out of mind, a besouted outcast, who had lost one leg, and one eye, by the blowing up of rocks, which he was too drank to escape from, and who had been employed by rumsellers to ring about the streets, and sell tracts, almanacs, pictures, and handaills of an obscene character, and to sing songs in fidicule of Temperance—even this little, filthy, maimed, diegusting thing has been teached. I have seen that fellow, sober, and in his right mind—as realisusly engaged in promoting Temperance, as he once was in doing the devil's airry work. These men leave nothing behind them. There are do-subjects too tough for them. Let them go en awhile, and they will sweep the beard of this vice, and a man will need nothing better to make his fortune with, than to find a drunkard, and exhibit him for a show.

The first meeting I attended in Boston under

vice, and a man will need nothing better to make his fortune with, than to find a drunkard, and exhibit him for a show.

The first meeting I attended in Boston under this new dispensation, there were dronkards on all sides of me struggling to take the pledge, and then turning round to tell their experience.—
They no sooner enlisted under the temperance banner, than they went at once to fighting. They have no drones or sinecures among them. That night, there was an old, crazy, bloated drunkard who sat near me, and kept muttering during the meeting that he wanted to sign the pledge. He was so drunk at the time that he could hardly keep on his seat. When the invitation was given, a rush was made from all parts to the table. This fellow came down the aisle, puffing fike a grampus, knocking around all sides of him, and crying "I want to sign the pledge." I thought it would not do to permit it. But the Secretary said Le would try him. He drawled his mark—too drunk to do any more, and went home. At the next meeting he was not present. We thought we had lost him. But at the next, four days after, he was there, a sober man, well clad, with a clean face, and told a thrilling experience of a drunkard's life. I asked him if he knew what he did at the other meeting. He presumed he had acted strangely, he could hardly tell how. But one thing he remembered well; he had taken the pledge, and was determined to keep it. He said he had long resolved to do it; but had never before been able. On that night he meant to make a desperate effort. But he had to go out and take a stiff glass of brandy, before he could screw his courage up to the sticking point.

There is no magic like these cheering words—You can retorm. The poor drunkard, disabused of that depressing, paralysing idea, does wonders

There is no magic like these cheering words—You can reform. The poor draukard, disabused of that depressing, paralysing idea, does wonders at once. There is no one upon whom it does not work a kind of spell. The lowest sots are not beyond its influence. I have seen many a drunkard picked up from the streets, with a Washington man on each side of him, led to the head quarters, and there left till he could sleep off his drunkenness, and then in a few nights on the spot a sober man, to tell what had been done for him.

MR. WRIGHT, one of the reformed men from Baltimore, next arose to assure the Convention that his heart responded to every word of the resolution, and to every remark which had been uttered. His remarks embraced a rapid and glowing account of the meetings he had recently held at different places, and of the uniform success with which they were attended. We came, said he, a short time since to Hudson.—We found it conspletely frozen over; the ramseller was wielding an absolute sway. The temperance men entered into the anterprise with great despondency and doubt. They were confident that whatever had been done elsewhere, we would here be "up stump." We proposed to have an out-door meeting. The very thought scared them. We finally had our meeting in a little hall, which was mostly filled with persons that we did not wish to see. However, we drove on, and resolved to hold a meeting in Franklin square. The temperance men turned pale at our rashness. They knew we should call down the wrath of the rum-sellers, who had at their direction all the mob-elements of the city. They anticipated a certain failure—nobody would presume to go where the fury of the mob was likely to be wreaked. But we had the meeting, and it was a good one. The tables began to turn, and the rum-sellers to feel the alarm. We were admitted to the jail, where we were told were some hopeless cases—but every immate of the county jail has signed the pledge—except the jailor! We were there eleven days, and between 800 and 1000 have signed the pledge; some seven or eight persons have quit the sale of intoxicating drinks. This is our experience every where. We do not know what it is to despair. The word rath is not in our vocahulary. I confess that at Albany, I was disheartof intoxicating drinks. This is our experience every where. We do not know what it is to despair. The word ratt is not in our vocabulary. I confess that at Albany, I was disheartened. There was one case which brought me to a stand. There was a most loathsome, degrading thing—I cannot call him a man, bloated to casess—so that he could not shut his hand; bloated to his very toes—bloated so that if swollen a hittle more he must have bursted, even if came forward to sign the pledge. I stood aghast at the speciacle which he presented. I could not refuse him, but I had no hope he would keep it. If he becomes sober, I thought, who cannot? But he did. He took the veil a few days. Nobody saw him. At length he emerged, in a new suit, his bloat so reduced that his oldest acquaintances searcely knew him. Since that I have not thought it possible to fail.

Mr. W. then noticed his visit to Catskill, where in three days, himselt and Mr. Pollard had taken 400 pledges and these in the face of a menaced mob. At Newburg, where, though some unpleasant opposition was experienced from an unexpected quarter, there was a great work accomplished. Such, said Mr. Wright, are the constant and visible effects of our efforts, and we cannot think of going home. There are, it is true, strong ties, now more strong than ever, that bind as to our homes. But, while we can do so much good, wedare not look back, we must go forward. There is a necessity laid upon us, and wo is me, if I preach act temperance in the house, and by the way. It is true we reformed drunkards have come in at the eleventh hour. The old used friends of the

a springer

Mr. POLLARD, one of the Baltimore Drunk ards, next addressed the assembly in a vigorous and thrilling strain. He spoke from the fullness of a bitter experience, and the statements which he made told powerfully on the feelings of the audience. Until the age of 20, he had never tasted of intoxicating drinks, having been bred a Quaker. He attributed his first lapse to the seductive influence of female society. He wa urged to his first glass by the persuasions of la He was dies. He was a long time in overcoming the fixed habits and principles of his Quaker educanates and principles of his danker cutous tion. But in obedience to the usages of society, and from pride, he went along step by step, down the slippery path on which thousands have posted before him, to their ruin and shame. At length appetite long indulged, acquired the mastery over him. Going from one excess to another the principles intemperance. er, he plunged into shameless intemperance.—
And sorely were the consequences visited upon And sorely were the consequences visited upor him.—Besides, said he, the disgrace and sel abhorrence which I incurred, I also suffered the horrors of the mania a polu—which, if I were to translate, I should call the man with red hot poker after you. The horrors of that disease cannot be described. It is God's peculiar curse

upon this vice.

Mr. P. spoke feelingly and forcibly of the proous influence which young ladies exert, when solicitation to vice comes from them. If, the solicitation to rice comes from them. It, said he, a youth of ardent and generous temper is urged to take a glass by the ladies, why he cannot resist—even though it were poison.—

The power of these social customs, enforced by man's influence and woman's example, is al most omnipotent. He is more or less man who can be indifferent to, or resist them. Would that ladies might feel their great responsibilities in this matter. If they say the word, the deadly practice before which the brightest and best have fallen, will be banished at once and forever. Let it be known that the passport to their favor and society is total abstinence, and the work will be done. But while their influence is exerted against us, we can make no their co-operation, in changing the customs of society, and banishing the use of wines, and in drying up this fountain of wide-spread wretched-ness and wo.

Adulteration of Liquors.

Whereas it is alleged and generally believed, that a large proportion of the intoxicating liq-uors sold as imported, are of domestic origin, and that in the composition of many liquors, both foreign and domestic, a variety of baneful ingredients are employed, in addition to their

Resolved, That a committee of five, including the Chairman of the Ex. Com. of the American Temperance Union, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to offer a premium of \$500 for the best essay on the subject that may be submitted for their acceptance, within six months after such time as they may appoint, candid and thorough in its investigations—clear and definite in its conclusions on all the points embraced in the foregoing preamble; and comprised, if possible, within the compass of 100 12mo. pages, of suitable pamphlet type.

At first \$200 was proposed. Mr. BOOTH of

N. J., supported the resolution by some able remarks, and thought the sum should be greater.

Mr. Delayan thought it should be \$500.—

That amount was finally inserted. Some important facts were stated about the adulteration of wines. It was thought that if a full statement of all that enters into the composition of even the most fashionable wines, and all that is done in making them, could be fairly brought out and exposed to view, they would immediately be put a level with Albany beer. The committee to decide on the proposed essay, were, Hon.
Theo. Frelinghuysen, E. C. Delavan. John
Tappan, Esqrs., Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, and
Charles A. Lee, M. D.

The New Bedford Register relates that on Saturday last a dealer in ardeat spirits having, resolved relinquishing the business, but being poor ble to bear the loss of his stock on hand, ited on by a deputation of the Washington waited on by a deputation of the waited on by a deputation of the washington lot-tal Abstinence Society, who offered to take all his liquors off his hands. It was removed from his shop and placed in the street, and at 12 o'clock, the hour previously appointed, a number of persons as-sembled, and the Vice President of the Society, atsettioned, and the vice ter some remarks appropriate to the occasion, proceeded with an axe to knock in the heads of four casks containing the liquor, consisting of rum, brandy, gin and wine, and it was suffered to flow into the gutter.—Adv.

enty on distilling Rum from the necessaries of life is granted by our government. The du on molasses is remitted, when the same is distill on molasses is remitted, when the same is distilled into new rum, and exported. This is not only en-couraging the manufacture of poisonous and intox-icating liquors, by which the price of grain, the staff of life to the poor man is enhanced, but mo-lasses also, another article of the poor man's conon, is rendered more scarce and dear. Will be people long endure this destructive measure?

Ought not temperance men to be sent to Congress?

Ought not the attention of the newspaper press to be called to this subject?

The last account from the New York-market says.—"There are several cargoes of Southern corn. at market, for which the distillers paid 56 cents." These things ought not so to be.—Lynn Record.

Cool Water.—Speaking of cool water, the Phila-delphia Ledger says: "We can suggest a mode within the reach of every person. Let the jar, pitcher or vessel used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the water inside, and soon red the heat from the water inside, and soon reduce it to the freezing point. In India and other tropical regions, where ice cannot be procured, this practice is common. Let every mechanic or laborer have at his place of employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers, the one to contain water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can test this by dipping a weather. weather. Any person can test this by dipping a finger in the water and holding it in the air on a warm day. After doing this three or four times, he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.

Accident.—We learn says the Mercantile Journal, that a melancholy accident took place in East Medway, on Wednesday afternoon, last week. A party of young men were amusing themselves in firing a connon, and after several discharges, in consequence of their inexperience in loading, the piece went off prematurely, wounding Charles Baily, one of the party, in a dreadlul manner. He was taken up senseless, and at the last accounts was still alive, although but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is about twenty years of age, the only son of Rev. Luther Baily, of Medway; and a member of Brown University, Providence; and was expecting to graduate next Commencement.

Communications. For the Christian Reflector

Cincinnati, June 21, 1841.

Rev. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON:

Dear Brother,-I feel justified in thus publicly addressing this communication to you on the subject of the pro-slavery action of our reent General Convention at Baltimore, because ou are the President of that Convention, and therefore the most prominent of the representa-tives from the South, and as such upon yourself rested the chief responsibility of the ungenerous proceedings of that meeting, towards Abolition ists, who were prevented by your decisions from speaking with that freedom which was allowed to others. Without designing to be dis respectful to yourself or any of the members Convention, I shall nevertheless use great plainness of speech, and I hope thereby to affect the hearts of Christian brethren more certainly than I could by words of flattery. In order that truth may not be hid in a multiplicity of words, I shall here present in the simplest form number of facts which are undeniable

1st. From the earliest period of the organizahave been represented in the Convention and on the Board which have always refused communion with slaveholders. The McDougal street church in New York is an instance. Even the church of which brother Cone, the late President of the Convention, has for many years been pastor, has all along had a resolution unrepealed on its books, prohibiting the reception of slave-

holders to membership.
2nd, A convention of Baptist brethren in 840, addressed a faithful yet affectionate comnunication to slaveholding Baptists, entreating them to abandon the practice of holding their fellow-men in bonds, and presenting as one consideration the fact, that a persistance in the practice must finally lead to a breach of their

thurch fellowship.

3d, Upon the receipt of this communication uth, the southern brethren adopted a course of proceedings such as the following exracts from southern papers will show:
"In the Biblical Recorder of Sept. 19, 1840,

and over the signature 'R.' is this passage.
'It is our decided conviction that southern Baptists ought no longer to act, directly or indirectly, with those whose acts proclaim them to determined foes. Grosvenor, Galusha, Neale, Turnbull, and their co-workers, must no onger occupy seats in a Convention, we maintain a representation. That body must exclude them or dispense with us."

The Bapt. Banner and Pioneer, of November, rought us ' The Voice of the South-West,' or the doings of the Alabama Bapt. Convention

containing the following:

Resolved, That we withhold all appropriaions to the A. B. B. F. Missions and the A. and F. Bible Society, until the officers and managers of those institutions satisfy us that they are not connected either directly or indirectly ith these Anti-Slavery proceedings.'

"At a special meeting of the Camden Baptist nurch, last Fall, the Virginia Religious Herald church, las informed us, the following resolutions were

Resolved. We recommend to our associations to use their influence to have ELON GALUSHA expelled from his office of Vice President of the loard of Foreign Missions-that they have a right to require it, and should make his expul ndition of their future connection ard. Resolved, That our Associawith the Board. tion be requested to be fully represented in the Triennial Convention at its session in April next, and the delegates be requested to endeavor to of the Convention on the subject of Abolition Resolved, That those who are Not for us, are against us, and that any refusal or neglect of the Convention to express an opinion on the subject, will be regarded by us as taking sides ntion to express an opinion on the with the Abolitionists.'

The Edgefield, (S. C.) Bapt. Association n October

Resolved, That our delegates to the Bapt. Gen. Convention be instructed to obtain from that body, at its next meeting, an expression of ts approbation or disapprobation of the views and sentiments contained in that (the Bapt. A. S. Convention's) Address."

In the same month, the Bethel (S. C.) As Resolved, That if the Baptist Miss. Trien-

nial meeting to convene in Baltimore in April next, does sustain the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention,-then and after that time we recommend to the southern Baptists to find some other channel through which they may send their contributions,"

"Resolved, That we, the Savannah River Association, deem the conduct of northern abo litionists highly censurable and meddlesome and request our State Convention to instruct egates to the Triennial Convention, to demand of our northern brethren whether they can acknowledge those fanatics as co-workers in the great work of evangelizing the world, and to state fully to them the impossibility of our further co-operation, unless they dismiss such from their body."

"Resolved, That the State Convention be re-

quested to retain the funds sent by this Associaion, until the Triennial Convention shall publish their repudiation of the whole spirit and conduct of Bantist abolitionists.

But did the Baptist State Convention of South Carolina contemplate any action against the Abolitionists at the General Convention in Bal-

In noticing the agents of the A. & F. Bible Society and of the A. B. H. Mission Society, the S. Carolina Convention have recorded in their minutes " that each alludes to the exciting subject produced by the conduct of the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, held in New York in April last, (1840,) and the antislavery meeting held directly after the adjournment of the Boston Association, in the present year, (1840) The statements and remarks made by these brethren, in reference to the numbers and influence of Abolitionists of our denomination in the northern states, show that they are small and feeble. That the great body of our brethren at the North, brethren of standing and influence, have no sympathies with the Abolitionists, and that they have no desire to interfere, in the smallest degree, with the instituto give an expression of their disapprobation of the proceedings of their Abolition brethren at the North, at the next meeting of the Triennial Mis-sionary Convention in Baltimore."

Again I find on the minutes of the S. Carolina

Convention, that
"The tollowing preamble and resolutions

s advancement,

Baptist Triennial Missionary Convention, in regarded the action of his constituents, instruc-April next to assemble in the city of Baltimore, tions to put out from the board of managers all n the meeting house in which the trienmial con- Baptist abolitionists, and especially assemble, at 10 o'clock on the as though such instructions had been given. Monday before the last Wednesday in April I did not expect that Southern men, who are next, that they may deliberate and determine accustomed to pride themseves upon their open-

posed to Abolitionists, so couched as to suit the views of the said pro-slavery convention, and to give the Southern brethren the expectation that proceeding discreditable to all engaged in it?

their views should be sustained by them in the General Convention. It was therefore deter- tionists from the board. "Oh tempora! mined to wait the election of the Board of Man- mores!"

agers before any further proceedings.

5th, Abolitionists held no preparatory meet-

had already served the Convention in that car. Northern delegation. Could we have been pacity a number of years. At this very time fairly heard, and could a full expose have been there were in the pews of the church tickets almade, the result, I think, would have been very ready prepared, having the name of W. B. different.

Johnson upon them. The result was the suc-

and the board of managers came under consid- South-West of your own pro-slavery caucus coneration, a resolution was adopted by the Convention, written after the adjournment of the vention to have tickets printed containing all the Triennial Convention, and signed by T. Stocks names of the members of the former Board, with of Georgia, Chairman, and J. B. Jeter of Virspaces to admit of alterations. No reason was ginia, Secretary. In their address they say, assigned for this departure from the former Brother W. B. Johnson of S. Carolina, preusage of the body. Abolitionists however inter- sented to the meeting a preamble and resolutions osed no objections, although conscious the ob- which had been offered ject of this new plan was to effect their exclusion by a silent vote, and thus cut off all opportunity of advocating their claims to equality of own, that the delegation agreed to wait the acprivileges and rights in the Convention and tion of the Convention in reference to the election 2nd Baptist Church in Charleston, S. C., had then distinctly informed me, that it was settled that Mr. Galusha must be left out. That there were \$10,000 locked up in Alabama that would be lost to the Convention if he were not left out of the Board. That he was a fanatic, and ought therefore to be excluded.

8th, 'The election of managers and vice presidents came on the next day, the tickets ordered this brother has not thrown his Southern breth-by the Convention, having been regularly distributed. But there was also distributed a printed table." ticket not ordered by the Convention, having the names of all known Abolitionists carefully left out, show that you came to the Convention with in This ticket was prepared to suit the pro-slavery structions to exclude abolitionists from the board, demand, and particular pains were taken not only and there is no use of pleading against the word, by Southern, but by some Northern men to place it in the hands of those who might probaplace it in the hands of those who might probaploy to define your position, they were virtually bly be induced to support it. I had to take some instructions from Southern bodies. hins to get possession of one, being too well.

And now, not to protract this letter to too nown as an Abolitionist for any hopes to be great length, I respectfully ask you as the Presientertained that I would support it. Abolition-ists saw all this going on, but they kept silent, and waited to see it their Northern brethren such a mode, to promote the interests of the generally would sanction such an electioneering missionary cause? ard Fuller of Beaufort, S. C., who as we were litionists of our denomination, in the Northern going into the election, interrupted the proceed-ings by demanding to know, of yourself, the President of the Convention, if any instructions Wilcox and Kingsford, have only shown their had been given to you, or to your knowledge to own ignorance of our strength. any in that Convention "to proscribe any man of the Baptist churches at the North, slavehold-for conscience sake." Your reply was, that ers cannot now be and never could have been, you knew of no such instructions. Br. Fuller when known as such, admitted to the commu-was then allowed to proceed without the slightest interruption in a speech which, whilst it mercial towns, the abolitionists have not much severely rebuked all proscription " for conscience strength, but throughout the country they are sake," and expressed sentiments which every Abolitionist must have warmly approved, yet left
will make it manifest that they have both "numthe impression upon the audience that Abolitionists had falsely charged the Southern brethoff from the missionary board this extensive ren with a spirit of proscription. It was then community, and thereby expect to advance the and not till then, that Abolitionists attempted to cause of missions? I do not ask you this as a officer of representative of the South, but as an officer of then continued silent, it would have been a clear a Convention that derives the much larger por admission that they had made, not only an un- tion of its funds from Northern churches. generous, but a false charge against their South in the Convention as a delegate from my church ern brethren. Not to have spoken then, would a church that helps to sustain the abolition as have been base and contemptible. They did well as the missionary cause. I have had to tell believe that such instructions had been given, and they accordingly asked for further explanabut denied them the right of representation on tion. Your own colleagues brought up the ques-tion, and it would have been inexcusable to same proscription. have shrunk from its full investigation. Every effort however was made to prevent Abolition threatened to exclude slaveholders. We posi-ists from speaking. They were indeed finally permitted to ask questions of others, such as by abolitionists to exclude slaveholders from the had been put to yourself by brother Fuller. convention or its board. And as to the exclusion But when I propounded the question in a form to bring out all the facts in the case, I was called to order, and you confirmed it. And when I attempted to explain my reasons for making any inquiry into the subject, you sin, pronounced it.

Carolina, that long before Baptist abolitionists. out of order to offer any explanations. On the issued the address that has given so much of other hand, other brethren were permitted to fence at the South, no abolitionist known as speak with as much latitude as they pleased. such, could have had access to one of your pul-Abolitionists alone were limited. But the dis-pits or to your communion table. The work of cussion went far enough to allow our Southern proscription commenced at the South. And brethren to deny that any instructions had been wherefore? Because your christian brethren in brethren to deny that any instructions had been given them, to proscribe any member of that Convention. You denied the knowledge of any such instructions to yourself, or to any other delegate, and you, dear Sir, presided in the South Carolina State Convention when the resolutions above named, were passed. You also presided over the Edgefield Association, when in October last the resolution of instructions with the abelitionists," in was passed by that body. Again, when in con-excluding us from all representation in your

"Whereas, a general disquietude among our and yet there sat brother Breaker, the pastor of the Camden church, who himself signed the United States, has been produced by the proceedings of some Abolitionists of our denomina-tion at the North, with whom we have long been associated in the Foreign Missionary enterprise; represent the whole state of South Carolina? I a disquietude that threatens a division of the Baptist Triennial Convention, by a separation of the Southern from the Northern churches; and whereas, from the magnitude of the mission-gate from his association or convention in Caroary enterprise, and the importance of united ac- lina, he did so by virtue of his church being such division is to be constituent of such association or convention deprecated, and if possible prevented.

"And whereas, the manner of adjusting the existing difficulty, so as to remove the disquietudes and prevent the division, is one of deheacy and it otherwise than uncaudid. Brother Hartwell importance, requiring deliberation and mutual ton-experience, requiring deliberation and mutual too, a delegate from Alabama, denied having any instructions. But he did not tell us what was expected of him by the body he represented. Had I been in his place, I certainly should have

upon the manner in which they shall act on this subject, when they shall meet in the Triential Convention.

"2 That they be requested, after the rising Nor could I have thought that Northern deleof the Triennial Convention, to give information gates would have preconcerted a plan to favor to their constituents of the result of their do-lines." 4th, The pro-slavery delegates, in accordance portunity to defend their rights in that Convenparatory meeting and received a communication the abolitionists if they had held a previous meet irom a few Northern brethren who stand oping, and concerted a plan for excluding from all

Now, my dear brother, these are just the facts in the case. You succeeded in ejecting Elon and went into the General Convention uncommitted to any course whatever.

6th, Before the Convention commenced their session, it was a current rumor among the breth- conventions, and have given to abolitionists fair ren, that the Rev. W. B. Johnson was to be made President of the Convention. According-ried your point. Even as it was, you carried it by, when the Convention met, Brother Cone reested that another be elected president, as he ern delegates, with a very small portion of the

cess of the prepared ticket by a majority of two.

The When the election for vice presidents dress to the Baptist churches in the South and y brethren of the North. Rev. James C. Furman, pastor of the of its board of managers before any further products Church in Charleston, S. C., had gers of the convention resulted agreeably to our before the meeting, we were fully satisfied, that

These observations in the address clearly

The silence was broken by Elder Rich- pression that the numbers and influence of about

But you will say that the abolitionists first

was passed by that body. Again, when in con-excluding us from all representation in your vention I named the resolutions of the Camden board of Managers, and to carry it out fully church; you replied that the Camden church you have excluded the whole state of Maine, as had no representation in the General Convention, the Baptists in that state are pretty generally of

toil of crushed humanity; and thus believing, has been sadly recreant. "Ye did it not using we shall never cease our efforts to convince you these" is written in the book of God, and will be until you "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free,"

I have written with great plainness, because andor becomes a christian better than complimentary words or rhetorical phrases. Never ieless permit me to subscribe myself,

Yours affectionately in Christ, WM. HENRY BRISBANE.

For the Corros.—Please give the following rare specimen of anti-abolition verseity a place in your columns. Perhaps so brilliant an example of courtesy to a stranger may teach super of the same cause are obnoxious to the Editor. They will take the stranger may teach super of your abolition.

(1.) Does the reader remember what that "occasion" was? It was simply this; the distinguished stranger was Dr. Wayland, the distinguished author of "The Limitations of Human Responsibility," in honor of whom, Dr. Hoby of Birmingham, had given a breakfast. Mr. Sturge was invited to be one of the party; but feeling no desire to form a ed stranger was Dr. Wayland, the datinguished author of "The Lumitations of Human Responsibility," in honor of whom, Dr. Hoby of Burmingham, had given a breakfast. Mr. Sturge was invited to be one of the party; but leveling no desire to form a very control of the datinguished work, he went back a silent and polite note, declining the invitation. Here the matter would have rested; but Dr. Hobby (probably at the instance of the distinguished stranger,' came down upon Mr. Sturge through the public print, with some severity, in defence of the public print, with some severity, in defence of the public print, with some severity, in defence of the public print, with some severity, in defence of the public print, with some severity, in defence of the public print, with some severity, in defence of the public print, with some severity, in defence of the public print, with some severity, in defence of the public print, with some severity in defence of the public print, with some the public may be the public print, with the public mip to the public print in the public may be public print in the public print in the public may be public print in the public may be public print in the public pr

the proscribed class. And now what are we to do? I confess I see no alternative than to organize a distinct missionary board, or with great humility bow ourselves to your dictation to control the funds we assist in raising, but without the privilege of disbursing.

My dear brother, there is one way and only one way of ever getting the Baptists of this country into unity again; we never can meet in perfect union until you cease to advocate, support, or connive at American slavery. There are too many of us who believe in is an awful sin against God, for christians to live upon the unrequited toil of crushed humanity; and thus believing, we shall never cease our efforts to convince you these" is written in the book of God, and will be

these" is written in the book of used, and will be repeated by the same lips in the last day.

(2.) This is a fair specimen of Anti-abelition veracity, and such an one as will be useful on the other side of the Allantic, where Mr. Riverge the other side of the Atlantic, where Mr. Starge is no stranger. The Watchman has been wont to bear across the water implication and reproaches of the abolitionists, in some cases no doubt, to their injury, as a refutation has been excluded from its columns. Those who read this dental and this attack upon the personal veracity of Joseph Starge will hereafter know what estimate to put upon stimilar attacks upon others, who for the

pecimen of anti-abolition veracity a prace in your columns. Perhaps so brilliant an example of courtesy to a stranger may teach some of your abolition readers good manners.

From the Christian Watchman.

JOSEPH STURGE.

We had occasion some months ago, to ceasure the unchristian and ungentlemanty conduct of this individual towards a distinguished stranger in his own country. (1.) Since that time he has come confessedly on a visit of philanthropy to our own characteristic of what was advocated or done. Surel am, I could not have been more surprised had the editor of the Watchman denied that the convenient held its sittings in the city of Baltimore. "Such held its sittings in the city of Baltimore." own country. (1.) Since that time he has come confessedly on a visit of philanthropy to our own shores, a circumstance which should accord to him all due consideration, kindness, and courtesy; and we are gratified in being able to say, that so far as our knowledge extends, no one has imittated his unlovely example. So far as he manifests the spirit of a true philanthropist, we welcome and honor him, and we had hoped not to be called upon again to raise the voice of censure. In the "Anti-slavery Reporter," a paper published in New York, we find a letter of his to an individual in Baltimore, dated "New York, 6th month, 30th, 1841," which contains the following paragraph:

"In passing from thy premisees, we looked in upon the Triennial convention of the Baptists of the United States, then in session in the city of Baltimore, where I found slave-holding ministers of a high rank in the church, urging successfully the exclusion from the Missionary Board of that society, all those who in principle and practice, were known to be decided abolitionists; and the results of their efforits satisfied me that the darkest picture of slavery is not to be found in the slave jail of the trader, but rather in a convocation of professed ministers of the gospel of Christ, expelling from the Board of a society formed to enlighten the heathen of other nations, all who consistently labor for the Board of a society formed to enlighten the heathen of other nations, all who consistently labor for the Board of a society formed to enlighten the heathen of other nations, all who consistently labor for the Board of a society formed to enlighten the heathen of heathen at home."

Was a convocation of professed ministers of the Board of a society formed to enlighten the heathen of other nations, all who consistently labor for the overthrow of a system which denies a knowledge of the Holy Scripures to near three millions of heathen at home."

Board of a society formed to enlighten the heather of other nations, all who consistently labor for the mover throw of a system which denies a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures to near three millions of heathen at home."

We are utterly at a loss to conceive what possible motive could induce any man in his senses to person the motive could induce any man in his senses to person the sense of which a scattence as this. We were present at all the discussions of the convention, and as an eye witness of what was said and done by the two hundred and fifty delegates present, a great part of whom will read what we are now writing, we pronounce the assertions of Mr. Sturge in the above quotation to be totally false. No such thing was trigged—no such thing was done, but the whole statement is untrue in every particular. (2.)

It is amazing to see the apparent recklesaness with which a stranger in this country could make an assertion so calumnious, against a body of men, many of whom had travelled a thousand miles at their own expense, to labor for the spread of the gospel among the heathen, and all of whom were the direct representatives of the benevolence of the churches. "We looked in upon the Triennial contribution of the churches and provided the world. A philanthropist truly! We have seen enough, of this species of philanthropy.

When we commenced penning this article, we supposed that Mr. Sturge was still in this country, but we now learn that he embarked in the steamer task that above quoted, to the world. A philanthropist truly! We have seen enough, of this species of philanthropy.

When we commenced penning this article, we supposed that Mr. Sturge was still in this country, but we now learn that he embarked in the steamer task that above quoted, to the world. A philanthropist truly! We have seen enough, of this species of philanthropy.

When we commenced penning this article, we supposed that Mr. Sturge was still in this country could make the decision of the country of a falsehood so injurious, the more from th

28 La Grange Place, Boston, Aug. 11.

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veholders of the known, active, excluded from members of that ose abolitionists abominations of the public will as use a double

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ATH'L COLVER.

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g.

Dixon's line

And yet abolitionists have been thought to pursue a per impolitic, fanatical—not to say unrighteous course, is attempting to put such men in the nation's council, who will faithfully and truly represent the people at the fath, and not "vote against" their best men in cases were the honor and peace of the country is at stake.

The such that the pursue house the people at the fath, and not "vote against" their best men in cases were the honor and peace of the country is at stake.

The such that the pursue are the people at the fath and not "vote against" their best men in cases the honor and peace of the country is at stake.

The such that the pursue house the people at the fath and not "vote against" their best men in cases the honor and peace of the country is at stake.

Fortunately the De Witt Clinton had put into Dunkirk, and discovering the Erie in flames hastened to her relief. And yet too, if this nomination is rejected on the ground above mentioned, but few political or religious journals all darets intimate with as much censure as the Times, and we have some fears as the sarrincipled reason for it, and we have some fears was rincipled reason for it, and we have some fears was aved, as also were the captain and one of the she mentioned, but few political or religious journals of direct initionate with as much censore as the Times, as agrinopled reason for it, and we have some fears the even the Times will hardly venture in its characteristic pair dealings being a good in hinguity in its true light. But the suprity of preases will receive the decision as a natter of colors, submit to their smatters, and the more observed of the control of the control. The first of the third of the control of the control. The first of the third of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control. The first of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control. The first of the control of the control of the control of the con

sapper, and virtually to pledge their opposition to the radioing of slavery—and their wishes were complied with. They wanted to test their fellowship by the reception of eac of their most decided slaveholding preachers in the

have been stated with care, and, we trust, no mistake has occurred: still, it is possible.

The amount, in each case, is made out down to
he last day of December, 1841. This is done in
wrder that all of our bills may now be settled to
hat time, so that every subscriber's next account
nay commence with the beginning of the year
1842. The importance of such an arrangement will
saved. 1849. The importance of such an arrangement will be seen by every reflecting mind. If, therefore, such person concerned will enfold the money in the blank Receipt and request his Postmaster to techose it in a letter, prepared by the Subscriber, the signed as we lattly suggested by the Pust.

tion from Br. David Benedict, intended "at once after the discovery of the fire, and arrived soon after the Clinton. It was not thought by the survi-Baptism, to think no more of forming any new and
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Departure of Missionaries.—We learn from the X.Y. Baptist Register that our Missionary brethnandler with their wives, and br. Avung, are soon to leave this their wives, and br. Avung, are soon to leave this constry for missionary ground. They have been antified by the Board to be in Boston by the 11th shifted by the Board to be in Boston by the 11th shifted by the Board to be in Boston by the 11th shifted by the Board to be in Boston by the 11th shifted by the Board to be in Boston by the 11th shifted by the Board to be in Boston by the 11th shifted about 6 o'clock. Of those who are saved, several are badly burned, but none dangerous by injured so far as we have heard.

many it is feared that the defeat of this darling ing forth of the flames, as several on board have assured of the Whig party would cause the defeat of the other prominent measures now before Confless, and probably the breaking up of the Cabinet.

A few days will determine the question. The bill been freshly varnished, caught as it had been gunpowder.

General Intelligence.

Destruction of the Steamboat Erie, by fire, and loss of nearly Two Hundred Lives.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1841.

Edward Everett.

We learn with regret, but without surprise, that there is dealt whether the appointment of Mr. Everett to the captain, from a glance at the register before leaving the harbor, to have exceeded two hundred souls. Amongst the number were several painters, which, and all the Democrats will vote against him—the Slavery party is not content that it has the Minister to Russia, with nearly all the Charges—it wants all—for surely if Everett is objective to the content that it has the Minister to Russia, with nearly all the Charges—it wants all—for surely if Everett is objective to the content that it has the Minister to Russia, with nearly all the Charges—it wants all—for surely if Everett is objective to the content their votes.

Boston Times.

And yet abolitionists have been thought to pursue a strength of the versel was suddenly were all the content that it has the Minister to Russia, with nearly all the time, Capt. Tius hesistated for some time to put out, but the De Witt Clinton having left about three hours previous, he was finally induced to start on the fatal voyage.

At about 8 o'clock the vessel was suddenly were a strength of the captain of the purpose of painting a prevailing at the time, Capt. Tius hesistated for some time to put out, but the De Witt Clinton having left about three hours previous, he was finally induced to start on the fatal voyage.

At about 8 o'clock the vessel was suddenly were all the purpose of painting at the time, Capt. Tius hesistated for some time to put out, but the De Witt Clinton having left about three hours previous, he was finally induced to start on the fatal voyage.

obtain the life preservers, of which there were from 90 to 100 on board, but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, he found it impossible to enter the cabin.

He returned to the upper deck, on his way giving or defens over the many, transly to the progress of the flames, he found it impossible to enter the cabin.

He returned to the upper deck, on his way giving or defens or open the mouth or peep," while they entine oppression and fill up for themselves and the whole country the vials of Almighty wrath. But this list wish they cannot have granted till the next revolution.

To Our Subscribers.

The blank Receipts which we are now sending a some of our subscribers, are designed to exhibit to them the state of their accounts on our books.—If any mistake has occurred, the person concersed will discovered it and inform us of it. The sums have been stated with care, and, we trust, no mistake has occurred: still, it is possible.

The amount, in each case, is made out down to

we have before stated that, in case any bills remain unpaid after the first day of September next,

we have before stated that, in case any bills remain unpaid after the first day of September next,

least stated that the stated that

main unpaid after the first day of September next, 35 per cent. will be added; i. e. for every dollar dea unpaid, one dollar and 25 cents will be charged. If, however, the letter enclosing the money is mailed by the first or second day of that month, no additional charge will be made.

If not paid before the 1st day of December, fifty per cent. will be added.

Per cent. was a cer

be inserted next week.

By 1 A. M. all was still except the dead cracking of the fire. Not a solitary individual could be
seen or heard on the wild waste of waters. A line
was then made fast to the remains of the Eric's
trudder, and an effort made to low the hapless hulk
A.Y. Rannist Register, that our Missionary brethashore. About this time the Chautauque came up

wed, several are badly burned, but none dapgeroustheir destination. Those who wish to send letters
the packages by them, or to contribute for their outth, will see that the time for preparation is short.

Congress.—The bill to establish a Fiscal Bank of
the United States had passed both houses of Conthe United States had passed both houses of Conthe and was sent to the President on the 6th inst.

At our latest dates he had not signed it, nor returned it; but the general opinion of all parties was,
that the President had determined to veto it.

Bany it is feared that the defeat of this darlingtime the steamboat Madison. They had with them demijohns filled with spirits of turpentine and varnish,
which, unknown to Capt. Titus, were placed on
the boiler deck directly over the boilers. One of
the firemen, who was saved, says he had occasion
to go on the deck, and seeing the demijohns, removed them. They were replaced, by whom it is
not deck, and seeing the demijohns, removed them. They were replaced, by whom it is
not determined to veto it.

By many it is feared that the defeat of this darling-

b repeal the Sub-Treasury act has received the sig-lature of the President.

The bill powder.

Not a paper or an article of any kind was saved.

Of course it is impossible to give a complete Jist of

CHR ISTIAN REFLECTOR.

Known.
The Fulton also picked up to vo boats, one belonging to the Eric, and the other 11 sail-boat, belonging to Dunkirk, which was swamp ed on its way to the rescue. Those on board were picked up.
We annex a list of the lost and saved so far as

LOST. W. M. Camp, Harrisburgh, I'a.
Willett Weeks, Brooklyn.
John C. Pool, New York cit y.
E. S. Cobb, Ann Arbor, Mich iigan.
Otto Tosp, New York, wife a nd three children.
Lloyd Gelston, Erie, Clerk.

Lloyd Gelston, Erie, Clerk.

Mr. Joles, steward of the boat.

Mrs. Giles Williams, Chicago.
Charles J. Lynde, Milwaukie.

Watts S. Lynde, Milwaukie.

Watts S. Lynde, Homer, N. Y.

Mrs. Wm. H. Smith and chikl, Schenectady.

A. Sears, Philip Barbier, Henry Weaver, Wm.
Thomas.— Evarts, Peter Finnery, painters, Buffalo, in the employ of Wm. G. Miller.

Miss A. Miller, Buffalo, sister of Wm. G. Miller.

I. D. Woodward. New York.

J. D. Woodward, New York. William Griffin, Mississippi. D. S. Sloan, Geneva. F. Stow, Canada.

F. Stow, Canada.
William Sacket, Michigan.
Mrs. Spencer and two children.
Mrs. Dow.
Mrs. Robinson, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Mrs. Robinson, Baltston Spa, R. . x.
Miss Robinson, do. do.
Miss King, do. do.
Mr. Moore, lady and two child'ren, from Yates
Co. moving to Michigan.
Orin Green, Rushwille, Vates Ct..
Roome Button, from near Fort Plain.
Charles S. Mather, Mt. Clemen s, Mich., has got family at that place.

List of Swiss passengers shipp ed by Messrs. P.
L. Parsons & Co.

Names.

Numbers.

Destination.

Geo. Zuggler and family, 6 Akron, O. 6 2 1-2 John Flang, Martin Zulgen, Geo. Rettenger, Geo. Christian, Geo. Neigold, M. Reibold, Geo. Steinman Peter Kling, L. Gilling, Peter Schmidt, Peter Schmide,
John Netzell,
Aeter Schendler and family,
J. Newminger,

G. Schanler, R. Filling, Mr. Obens, L. K. rien, 1 C. Durler, 1 Mr. Lithhold and family, 51-2 Dover, O. C. Deitherick,

J. Gerghum,
J. Mulliman,
C. Kellerman,
G. Mintch and friend,
Mintch was recently from Europe, and left his family in this city. He was on his way wear to secure land for ultimate settlement.
This list comprises the names of 87 persons; as it is Construct, and the content of the whole number in this list must be a reached one hondred souls. Only four persons of the whole, including Durler and three others, whose names we could not learn, were saved.

We are indebted to Mr. Gibson, clerk of the Dewrond of the following list of persons save.

We are indebted to Mr. Gibson, clerk of the Dewrond of the following list of persons save.

Boody or man.

Married:

In Shrewabury, by Rev. J. Baker, Mr. Franklin Flint to Miss Harriet M. Johnson.

In Brattlehorough. Vt., July 27th, by Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Alonzo P. Davis to Miss Emily Maria Reselence of Thomas C. Perkins, Esq. by the Rev. Dr. Hawes, John Hooper, Esq. of Farmington, to Miss Isabel H. Beecher, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Died:

Gerghum,

51.2

Massillon, O.

James Leverty, do.
Hiram De Graff, passenger.
Dennis McBride, 1st,mate.
Theodore Sears, painler.
J. H. St. John, passenger to Chicago. J. H. St. John, passenger to Chicago.
C. Hugg do badly burned.
Wm. Wadsworth, one of the band, Erie.
Alfred Q. Wilkinson, East Eucled, Ohio.
William Hughes, 2d mate.
Luther B. Searls, fireman.
Thomas J. Tann, Pittsford, N. Y.
John Winchell, Buffalo.
Edgar Clemens, 1st engineer.
Son of George Beebee, Cleveland. George Harrison Forrester, Harbor Creek, Pa. Thomas Quinlin, Middlefield, Mass Three German passengers burned badly. Robert Robinson, colored man, barber. Giles Williams, Chicago.

Gapt Titus, capain of boat.

Mrs. Lynde, Milwaukie.
Christian Durler, Holmes Co., Ohio.

Rice, Hydraulics, Buffalo badly burned.

We have to add the following to the list of thos lost on the Erie: Silas K. Green, fireman, of Erie, Pa. He left the S. B. Missouri, on her way up, and went aboard the Erie then fitting out.

Oliver Nadeau, Montreal—A Canadian Frenchman, bound to Dubuque, where he has a brother aged about 19. Has friends in Montreal. Peter Vaughart, wife and three children, of Buf-

Eliza Packenham, cabin maid. Rev. Wm. Morris, an Evangelist. Miss Griffin, in company of Mr. E. Griffin, of

N. Y., before mentioned.

John Allen, 2d Engineer. - Carpenter, the owner of a race horse, which

Maria Jones, an abandoned female. Pittsburg Angust 5.—"The river is at its lowest stage, there being but about 13 inches of water in the channel. Nevertheless, the steamboat Glide departs this day for Cincinnati, full of passengers, and drawing, as we were informed on board, 10 ed, and have endeared him to those for who were bestowed. Last year he made a visi

The Louisiana Insurrections.—The apprehended insurrection of slaves proves to have been a false alarm. The appointed Court for the trial of the delinquents at Bayon Sara on the 26th ult., met and on an examination of witnesses, the slave who had given the information of the conspiracy, acknowledged that he had been frightened by whipping, and that he knew nothing of any conspiracy. A correspondent of the Picayune says that the slaves who were imprisoned have all been liberated, and the insurrection pronounced a humbug.

Baston Adv.

those on board. Of cabin passengers Capt. Titus thinks there were between a to and 40, of whom 10 or 12 wese ladies. In the state were about 140 passengers, nearly all of whom were Swiss and German emigrants. They were mostly in families with the usual proportion of men, women and children. The heart bleeds at the thought.

It is a singular coincidence: that the Erie was burned at almost indentically it he same spot where the Washington was burned in June, 1838. Capt. Brown, who commanded the time, happened to be on board the the Clinton, and was very active in saving the surv. ivors of the Erie.

Later.—By the Robt. Ful ton. Capt. Hart, we people of Dunkirk. One was Fred Parmelee, that two moore person s were saved by the people of Dunkirk. One was Fred Parmelee, that two moore persons s were saved by the people of Dunkirk. One was Fred Parmelee, the harkseeper of the Erie, and an American, name unknown.

The Fulton also picked up to vo boats, one belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, belonging to the Erie, and the other in sail-boat, was the more about the Erie was the time throught.

Ecclesiastical Council.—The Ecclesiastical Council. The beat long with which has lately held a long and laborious session in the icity, in the investigation of the Ere, where the whole case. We have not set the tone of the Ere was the witer the case of the Ere, where the was the mouth of their committee on the whole

Boston Adv.

The travellers in the Merchandise train, from Boston, on Friday evening, got caught in a funny scrape. Soon after leaving Lynn, one of the bolts connecting the cars together got out, separating the train. The cars which continued attached to the engine, drove on, with a forty Jehu power, and soon arrived in Salem, where the separation was discovered, and the engine slunk back, to take up the remainder of its load. The passengers who were left behind, had an excellent opportunity, which we doubt not was well improved, of exercising their patience.—[Salem Gazette.

Exploring Expedition.—A correspondent of the

Exploring Expedition.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, under date of Valparaiso de Chili, 5th April, says: "Our last advices from the Sandwich Islands, by a vessel arrived at this port a few days ago, left the United States exploring Squadron there, fitting for a cruise to the Columbia river and the Northwest Coast; from these it is expected they will again proceed to.

lumbia river and the Northwest Cuast; from the ene it is expected they will again proceed towards the South Pole, and return home by way of the Cape of Good Hope."

Florida Negro Hunt.—From a letter published in the Savannah Georgian, July 7th, we learn that the activity and zeal of the troops under Col. Worth's command are highly spoken of. A decided advantage has been gained, in the capture of one squaw with her two children! We have a Fredonaid: who shall write a Floridaid? Certainly this great negro hunt would make a noble epopee.—Philanthropist.

Money Market—City News.—Friday P. M. The Treasury Loan, to dispose of which an ineffectual attempt was made in Philadelphia, at 5 per cent, has, to the amount of \$1,500,000 (all that was offered) been disposed of in New York and Boston Half a million has been negociated by Abbott Lawrence, Esq., on eastern account, supposed for the Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, to bear an interest of five and two filts not cent. The Chamber Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, to bear an interest of five and two-fifths per cent. The Chamber Street Savings Bank of this city has taken half a million at an interest of five and a half per cent. and the remaining half million also bearing five and a half per cent. interest will be apportioned to-day either to Boston or this city, as may be the priority of application. The stock is payable in three years or after, and the interest will be paid either at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, at the buyer's option, on giving the Government 15 days notice. The certificates are transferable at Washington colly, as no portion of the loan is likely to come into market, it having been taken for permanent investment, and as none

the loan is likely to come into market, it having been taken for permanent investment, and as none of the stocks will go to Europe.—N. Y. Express.

Death by Drowning.—Mr. Joseph W. Ross. of Ipswich, was drowned on Wednesday, last week, by the oversetting of a sail-boat, near Plumb Island, Messrs. Samuel N. Baker, Joseph Wilcomb, Nathaniel Millet of Ipswich, and Jeremiah Ross, of Boston, were in the boat at the time, and saved themselves by swiming to the shore, with the exception of Mr. Baker, who clung to the bottom of the boat, and was taken off by a Newburyport schooner, after being on the boat four hours. The body of Mr. Ross was recovered, but not until life was extinct. His age was 47.—Salem Gaz.

In Worcester, Aug. 12, Mrs. Betsy Whitney, relict of Mr. Amos Whitney 72,
In Worcester, July 26, Rose Gardner, 69 years.
In Worcester, Aug. 4, Henry Wu., son of Dr. A. Hunning, I year.
In West Brookfield, Aug. 8th, Mrs. Sally P. Taintor, wife of Edwin B. Taintor, Esq. aged 33 years.

years.
In Donaldsonville, La. July 25, Mr. Andrew J.
Warren, son of Mr. Charles Warren of this town, glad to be corrected. 26.
In Oxford, July 31. Miss Sarah S., daughter of

Deacon John Hurd, 21. Aug. 3, widow Morty, re-ict of Ebenezer Howard, deceased, 35. In Holden, July 28, Mr. Jonathan Rogers, a revolutionary pensioner, 96, In Sutton, Aug. 4, Charles Eli, son of Mr. Eli Sprague, fourteen months. In Leicester, Aug 6, Miss Julia Ann Partridge,

19.
Died at the residence of Theodore D. Weld, in Bellville, N. J. on the 1st of August, at half an hour before one o'clock A. M.

REV. DAVID S. INGEAHAM,
American Missionary to the Emancipated People of the Island of Jamaica.

Mr. Ingraham was one of that devoted band of brothers who, in 1834, shook off the dust of their feet as a testimony against the pro-slavery spirit which dictated the gag-laws of Lane Seminary. At that time, he solemnly devoted himself to the cause of our oppressed brethren of color, and he has redeemed his pledge with a zeal and self-denial hardly surpassed since apostolic days. Nearly

has redeemed his pledge with a zeal and self-denial hardly surpassed since apostolic days. Nearly four years ago, he embarked for the I-land of Jamaica, not depending for support upon the donations of a wealthy Society or Board, but upon his own earnings, and the scanty but cordial kindness of the poor, for whose spiritual welfare he had consecrated himself. His labors were abundant and exhausting. For two years, in addition to the incessant calls, letters, cares and interruptions of such a new condition of society, he conducted a large daily school for the children of the freed people, and preached on an average hardly less than one sermon a day! His labors were greatly blessed, and have endeared him to those for whom they departs this day for Cincinnati, full of passengers, and drawing, as we were informed on board, 10 inches. Our Philadelphia brother, who was lamenaing because there was but four feet of water in the channel of the Ohio, will please note the fact. Freight, however, has to be forwarded in keel boats, of which there is a goodly fleet at our landing.—Business, generally, is very dull, but an opinion appears to prevail that a very good fall business will be done, as the Western country is very bare of goods.

Flour has advanced a little, and is now selling from wagons at \$4.37 a 4.50. It is the only article in which we note any change."

The Louisiana Insurrections.—The apprehended insurrection of slaves proves to have been a false alarm. The appointed Coart for the trial of the ellinquents at Bayon Sara on the 26th ult., met and

In Gardner, July 30, Issue, son of Asa Richard-In Southbridge, July 28, James Fisk, son of Mr.

James Gleason 2.

James Gleason 2.

In Spencer, Aug. 3, widow Lucretia Lamb, 87.

In New Braintree, July 24, Deacon Phineas Warner, a revolutionary pensioner, 77.

In Norwich, Ct., Aug. 7, Hon. James Lanman,

In Concord, July 27, Mr. Abel Davis, a revolu-tionary soldier, 82.
In Littleton, July 21, Mr. Thomas Russell, 87.— He was an officer in the revolution, and at the tak-ing of Burgoyne, in 1777.
In Waltham, Dea. Samuel Townsend, 61. Eli-sha Crebore, Exp. of the firm of Steame & Crebore.

sha Crehore, Esq., of the firm of Stearns & Crehore

45. In Holliston, Miss Martha C., daughter of the Rev. Charles Virgin, 21. In Shirley Village, Mrs. Abigail Edgarton, 90. In Newmansville, East Florida, 10th ult. Mr. George F. Olmsted, 35, formerly of Hartford, and publisher of the Connecticut Mirror. At Ballston Springs, 5th inst. Gen. Joseph S. Weed, 45.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Aug. 9, 1841. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] At market 430 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 4400 Sheep, and 300 Swine. PRICES—Beef Cattle—We reduce quotation to

conform to sales: first quality \$5 75 a 6; second quality \$5 a 5 50; third quality 4 a 4 75.

Coves and Calves—Sales \$25, \$28, and \$33.

Shep—Former prices were not sustained; a lot of ordinary Lambs \$1. Los, including a lew old Sheep, \$1 42, t 50, t 75, \$2, 2 25, and a few at 2

50.

Stoine—Very few only were sold; one lot of small
Shoats at about 5c; and a lot of old Hogs at 4 1-2.

At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

Attention .- AUSTIN B. BELDEN is

requested to report to this office IMMEDIATELY. All persons are cautioned against paying money to said BELDEN, as he is not an authorised agent for this paper.

Executive Committee.

For the information of those who may wish to have correspondence with the Executive Committee of the AMERICAN BAPTIST ANTISLAVERY CON-ENTION, the names and residences of the follow ing officers are given.
Simon G. Shipler, Treasurer, No. 64 Hanover St.

Ing officers are given.

Simon G. Shiphery, Treasurer, No. 64 Hanover St.

Boston, Mass.

William Tracy, Assistant Treasurer, No. 397

Pearl St., New York, N. Y.

Cyrus P. Grosyrkor, Corresponding Secretary,
Maia St. Womerserer, Mass.

Money appropriated by the donor to any
purpose of general benevolence, may be sent to
either of these persons, who will place it in the
treasury at Boston, to be disposed of by the Executive Committee. Such money should be of good
corrency at Boston or New York, and should be forwarded by safe conveyance and with particular
directions. If large sums are sent, either by mail
or a private hand, a separate letter giving notice of
the transmission, and sent by mail or otherwise,
may prevent mistakes.

Persons making such donations should keep an
accurate account of the sums and kind of money
sent, of the mode of conveyance, and of the time of
sending, &c.

Notice.

Notice. The next quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Abolition Society will be at Rev. Mr. Hubbard's Meeting house, in Leominster, on Wednesday, 25th inst, at half past nine o'clock A. M. All Societies Auxiliary to this, are requested to send delegates, and, where there are no such societies, the friends of the slave are invited to attend.

And now heathers will you econe? Will you

And now, brethren, will you come? Will you leave your farm, your workshop, your counter, and your study, and be on the spot, ready for every good word and work; free to mingle your sympathies and your councer, and have no helper. "Remember those in bonds as bound with them." Say brethren, will you come?

GILNAN JONES, Rec. Sec. Haptist Associations for 1841.
The Associations in Massachusetts meet as fol-The Associations in Statement of the Norcester, on Aug. 19, at Westminster, Sturbridge, " 25, " Belchertown. Taunton, " 25, " Seekonk. Westfield, " Sept. 1, " Southwick. Franklin, " 4, 5, " Heath. Boston, " 4, 15, " Baldwin Place. Barnstable, " 22, " Edgartown. Salem, " 22, " Ist Ch. Salem. Wendell, " 22, " New Salem. Wendell, " 22, " New Salem. Berkshire, " Oct. 13, " South Adams. Note. If we have made any error, we shall be

Notice.

The Taunton Association will hold its next anniversary with the Baptist Church in Seekonk on the 4th Wednesday (25th) of the present month, at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. A. Fisher of Swansea is appointed to preach the introductory Sermon. Rev. H. Jackson of New Bedford, his alternate.

Asa Baonson, Cor. Secretary.

ED. REPL.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION announce to the publie that their THIRD EXHIBITION for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, will be
opened at Quincy Hall in the city of Boston, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 20, of the present year.

The officers and treatees for the year 1841, having
been vested by the Association with full powers to make
the necessary arrangements, respectfully invite Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Artists, the ingenious and scientific, to offer for Exhibition and Premium, articles in every
department of Art, Science, and Taste, choice specimens
of native skill and ingenuity, useful labor-saving machines, implements of husbandry, and new models of machines, implements of husbandry, and new models of machines, in all their variety; in fine, every species of article for any assful or ornamental purposo, made of wood,
stone, metal or other material. The products of the loom,
in silk, cotton, wood, hemp, flax or hair—and all articles
devised by formale ingenuity or wrought by their industry
will have a proper place in the shibition.

Medala (of gold and silver) or Diplomas will be awarded for all articles of merit deemed worthy of such distinction, and the Managers pledge themselves that strict
impartiality will be observed in their distribution, and
that competent judges shall be appointed, who is no case
will be competitors for premiums on articles schibited.

In the fullest confidence that this notice will meet the
early attention of the Manufacturers and Mechanics of
Massachusetts, as well as of sister states, (whom we shall

In the fullest confidence that this notice will meet the early attention of the Manufacturers and Mechanics of Massachusetts, as well as of sister states, (whom we shall be proud to meet in this glorious field of competition) the Managers will make such arrangements as shall insure a fair and full opportunity for a display of every article which may be entered on or before the 15th of September; and though they will not exclude such articles as may be afterwards offered, yet they cannot promise them so conspicuous a place in the Exhibition as those will have which are earlier entered.

Articles intended for Exhibition must be delivered to the Superintendent at Quincy Hall, on or before Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Articles means the Superintendent at Quincy Hall, on warding Sept. 15.

Articles may be offered by Apprentices, (by permission of their Masters, who if required, most give their names, ages, and the time they have served as apprentices which will be registered, but will be judged as the productions of Apprentices.

Apprentices.

Total which will render the superintendent of the superintendent

will be regatered, but will be made exhibit, in operation, any of Apprentices.

Arrangements will be made exhibit, in operation, any working models that may be offered, which will reader the Exhibition useful and interesting.

Communications relative to the Exhibition may be addressed to WILLIAM WASHBURN, Superintendent, or HENRY W. DUTTON, Secretary, 10 and 12 Exchange street. (heet paid.) change street, (post paid.)
Boston, May 21. JOSEPH LEWIS, President.

Notice.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the Storbridge Association will be held with the Baptist Church at Belchertown on the 25th inst. Introductory ser-mon by Rev. S. S. Cutting. L. Bankett, Assl. Clerk.

S. S. teachers convention Tuesday afternoon 24th inst. at Three Rivers; annual sermon in the evening by Rev. S. Kenney Sturbridge.

Notice. The Worcester Baptist Associationwill hold its twenty-second Anniversary, commencing Thursday the 19 inst., with the church in Westminster.

S. B. Swann, Clerker Worcester, Aug. 2, 1841.

The Journal o no toows bar

Am. Baptist A. B. Convention.

The third number of this periodical is now published and ready for delivery. It contains the Report of the debate in Boston between Means Colver and Davis, occupying 108 pages. Price, 20 cents single; \$2 per dozen; \$12 per hundred.

All orders, accompanied by the money, promptly swered.

C. P. GROSVENOR, Agantic

Southbridge High School.

Southbridge High School.

Title Fall Term will commence on Wednashy, September 1st. The arrangements for the present are as follows, viz; The Principal will devote his time, in the department of instruction, to such of the higher larging that the department of instruction, to such of the higher larging in the state of the time in the school. Mr.

Class in Brown University, will give instruction of the James Class in Brown University, will give instruction in French, Drawing, 2-e. Mrs. ELIBARETH S. WILLARD, will give instruction on the Fame Factor.

From the patronage bestowed upon the characters.

A. WILLARD, will give instruction on the Fame Factor.

From the patronage bestowed upon the characters.

A. WILLARD, will give instruction on the Fame Factor.

From the patronage bestowed upon the characters of the compencement, now more than a year, the Principal is induced to believe that he will be machined in ference of the schools of the most important arricles of appearate with be immediately obtained, for illustrating the Principles of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Special afforts will be made to give swintence to those preparing to time.

Tuition in English studies, from 3 to 84; in the higher Mathematics, Latin or Greek, \$4,50; Freeds and Drawing, each \$1 extra; for instruction on the Pianon Forte, 21 lessons, \$8; use of instrument \$2 per quarter; field for the school rooms will be charged to the scholars at cost. Ample provision will be annele for boarding, at from 1,50 to \$1,75 per week; and acholars wishing to board themselves, can obtain rocens and do it at a very low price.

GEO. A. WILLARD, it at the principal.

Just Published, AND FOR SALE BY DORR, HOWLAND & CO. THE SACRAMENTAL GUIDE, or Hints to the

By Rev. E. Smalley, Pastor of the Union Church, Worcester, Mass.

Franklin Academy.

THE fall term of this institution will commence the Wednesday, the first day of September, and continue eleven weeks, under the care of David Aldem, Principal, and E. Dodde, Jr. Associate Principal, and Miss M. W. Bigelow, Principal of the Female department. The tuition in the common English branches is \$3 per qr.—higher English, \$3,50—higher mathematics, Latin, Greek; Philosophy and Chemistry, \$4—French \$5—painting and drawing \$1 each extra. Tuition is required in advance.

N. LAMSON, Secretary, Shelburne Falls, Aug. 4, 1841.

Agents Wanted.

SEVERAL agents are wanted immediately to self the
HISTORY OF AMERICAN MISSIONS TO THE
HEATHER, by subscription, in different parts of the
Country. A very liberal compensation will be allowed
afficient toom. OF CLERGYMEN out of health will
find this a pleasant and healthful, as well as profitable
supplement.

Clergymen or other friends who will obtain are sub-scribers in their respective towns, and forward us the money before the first of October, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

The price is only \$3 per copy.

The price is only \$3 per copy.

From numerous commendatory notices of the work, the following are offered:

The Christian Review for Jane may:

We have neglected, much beyond our intention, to notice this interesting and valuable work. We down it worthy of both these epithets. It is entitled to them, not more on account of the subject of which it treats, than on account of the manner in which it treats of it, the information which it embodies, and the ability which it displays.

From the several Clergymen in Word The subscribers, having had opportunity to examined to some extent, "THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MISSIONS," published by SPOONER & HOWLAND of this

aions," published by Spooner & Howelens of this town, have great pleasure in making the following statelment respecting it.

They believe that the work has been propared with great care and fidelity. The main contributors to the work have had free access to all the important sources of knowledge on the subjects on which they have treat d; and we believe that they have made a very fideless and valuable use of the materials within their reach;—Such a work, in our opiniou, was mach needed; and it is so executed as to be of essential service it both passors and churches. It will greatly aid pastors in their preparation for the Monthly Concert of Prayer, and reader that season one of deeper interest. It is adapted to wakes new feeling in behalf of the great cause of Missions, and will no doubt be instrumental of increasing the amount cast into the treasury of the Lord.

In a word, we believe that the design of the work is excellent; that the materials for it are ample; that the Maps greatly cohance its value; and that the accession of the work affords satisfactory evidence of caraful ettention, general accuracy and fidelity.

We wish the enterprising publishers great excess in this commendable undertaking.

E. SMALLEY.

S. SWEETSER.

S. B. SWAIM.

M. I. SCUDDER.

C. P. GROSYENOR.

From Rev. Dr. Humphrey, President of Amberst College.

C. P. GROSVENOR.

From Rev. Dr. Humphrey, President of Amberst College.

I am highly pleased with the plan of this work, and
with its execution, as far as I have found time to exam
ine it. It presents us with a condensed and comprehen
sive view of the part which the American churches are
taking in the great work of ovangelising the world.

The arrangement is such, that the history of any mission
may be read continuously, which makes it exceedingly
convenient for reference, upon the shortest nestes.

As we all wish to know what our brethren of other demominations are doing, as well as our owa, I do not see,
how such a mass of matter could have been famished,
at so moderate an expense, in any other way. We have
it here, all in one volume, instead of four or fire; and I
really do not see, how elergymou and others whe take a
deep interest in the advancement of the Redemmer's
Kingdom throughout the earth, can well de without it.

H. HUMPHREY,
Amherst College, May 19, 1840.

Amherst College, May 19, 1840. Please address the Publishers, SPOONER & HOW-LAND, Worcester, Mass.

Woncesten, ss. Probate Office, August 3, 1841.

To all persons interested in the estate of STREMER G.

LIVERMORE late of Worcester, deceased, GREETING G.

LIVERMORE late of Worcester, deceased, GREETING G.

VOU are cited to appear at a Court of Prebase to be holden at Worcester on the first Teachay of September next, to show cases why the Administrator's account of his administration of said Zetate checks and the balance in his bands decread so the widow.

CHAS. G. PRENTISS, Res.

BY C. W. DENISON.

Died, at the residence of Theodore D. Weld, in Bellville, N. J., on the first day of August 1841, at half an hour before one e clock A. M. Rev. Divid S. INGRAHAM, American Missionary to the Emanginated people of the Island of Jamaica.

His end was peace—weet peace and joy. Like a weary and loving child on its Mother's bosom, he fell asleep in Jesus.

Emancipator.

Sleen thon, dear Brother! O sleep thou on. For thy wearisome days are over and gone; Calmly the shades of thy evening close, And sweet on Christ's breast is thy final repose. O, Brother! what thoughts were within thee then, On thy way to our God from the dwellings of men? What visions of Earth and what visions of Heaven In the hour that thou sourced to thy spirit were given ?

How seemed to thy gazings those Isles of the Sea, Whence songs of Redemption came pealing o'er thee ?

what halos of light on thy pathway were glowing, And far to thy throse their blest radiance throwing? If angels attend on the death-bed of saints, To sweeten their joys and solace their complaints, What bevys of seraphs stood close by thy side, And fanned with their pinions thy frame as it died! If angels bear upward the saints as they soar From the cold waves of Jordan to Canaan's shore. O, what living clouds spread their wings on the sky, And bore thee in triumph to glory on high! And if in the midst of the city of God There's a spot by the welcoming Savior trod. How vocal that spot with Immanuel's tone As He welcomes thee in to sit down on His throne.

Miscellany.

Brainerd on His Death Bed.

From his Funeral Sermon by Pres. Edwards.

44 After he came to be in so low a state that he cased to have any prospect of recovery, his mind was peculiarly carried with earnest concern for the prosperity of the Church of God on earth which seemed very manifestly to arise from a pure disinterested love to Christ and desire of his glory.— The prosperity of Zion was a theme he dwelt on, and spake much of, and more and more the nearer death approached. He told me when near his end, that he never, in all his life, had his mind so led forth in desires and earnest prayers for the flourish ing of Christ's kingdom on earth, as since he was brought so exceeding low at Boston." He seemed much to wonder, that there appeared no more of a disposition in ministers and people to pray for the flourishing of religion through the world; and parhe several times expressed his wonder that there appeared no more forwardness to complwith the proposal lately made from Scotland, for united extraordinary prayer among God's people for the coming of Christ's kingdom; and sent it as his dying advice to his war congregation, that they his dying advice to his own congregation, that they should practise agreeably to that proposal. But a little before his death he said to me, as I came into the room, 'My thoughts have been employed on the old dear theme—the prosperity of God's Church on earth. As I waked out of sleep,' said he, 'I was led to cry out for the pouring out of God's Spirit, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom, which the dear Redeemer did and suffered so much for. It is that especially makes me long for it.' But a few days before his death he desired us to sing a pasam that was concerning the prosperity of Zion. psalm that was concerning the prosperity of Zion, which he signified his mind was engaged in the thoughts of, and desires after, above all things; and at his desire we sung a part of the hundred and second Psalm. And when we had done, though he was then so low that he could scarcely speak, he so exerted himself that he made a prayer very audibly, wherein, besides praying for those present, and fo his own congregation, he earnestly prayed for the reviving and flourishing of religion in the world."

The Infidel Reclaimed.

"Wherefore I say unto thee, her sins which are many are forgiven."—Luke vii. 47.

A recent sermon of one of the pastors of this city, A recent sermon of one of the pastors of this city, from the above text, was not only eluquent and impressive, but that part which related to the conversion of Bunyan, Cecil, Newton, Gardner and others was deeply interesting to me. The cause of my being thus affected will be seen from the following extract of a letter, written to my parents, Oct. 12th, 1832, giving some account of my conversion.

"As early as 1827 1 rend Thomas Paine's Age of

Reason which young as I was, shook my faith in those good principles which I had been taught while in your care; from time to time I read oth er books of similar tendency till I became a con-firmed infidel. I hated religion, or the exhibition of it in any one; to me it was all deluyion, fanati-cism and superstition. In the autumn of 1829 I joined, after assisting in organizing, the infidel club called the 'First Society of Free Inquirers in Boston.' Soon after joining this society I went to the ton.' Soon after joining this society I went to the city of Washington and after spending the winter returned to Boston, remained there a short time and returned to this city. Here I lound several infidel associations whose meetings I attended. I now come to the time when I received my first serious impressions; it was my birth day (30th June, 1832,) on board a steam boat between this city and Philadelphia, while in conversation with a skeptic."

The gentleman here alluded to as a skentic. I had the pleasure of seeing after I was brought to a knowledge of the truth, and told him what the Lord had done for my poor soul, and exhorted him to flee from the wrath to come. He left the city soon after, and I heard nothing of him for more th

As I passed out of the church at the close of the sermon mentioned above, still musing upon the seenes which the discourse had brought so vividly to my mind, I thought of the time when I was engaged in the publication and distribution of Insidel
tracts; when I was about to open an Insidel bookatore, and how the following dispensation of Providence prevented me from engaging in the enterprise. Mr. R.—, who was to have been my part--, who was to have been my partprise. Mr. K.—, who was to have been my partmer, was one evening engaged in the distribution of
some of the above. Tracts, and the next day was
suddenly seized with a disease resembling cholera,
and in less than four hours was a corpas. I thought
of the argument on board the boat with the skeptic,
and how I was then first seriously impressed, and
how I spent the next day, which was the Sabbath,
is sentlar amplayments, and argument applications. now I spent the next usy, which was the Sabbath, in secular employments, and endeavored in vain to drive away my aerious impressions by a free use of intoxicating drinks. A recollection of other scenes, if possible, more interesting, flitted across my mind; and my heart was overflowing with gratitude to God that I had been plucked as a brand from the God that I had been plucked as a brand from the burning, when at the door of the church, a gentleman took me by the hand, and announced his name. I recognised at once the very skeptic who was instrumental, under God, of my conversion. He alluded to the sermon, and to our interview on board the boat more than nine years ago, and, with tears in his eyes, said, "I, too, have found peace in beieving, and am now a member of one of the Evangelical churches in P——." My feelings at this time may be better imagined than described. I could not but reflect that all the infield clubs to which I was attached, together with the Hall of Science, are numbered among the things that were. Science, are numbered among the things that were, and was constrained to exclaim, Verily what hath God wrought!

These changes brought to mind the motto of the

first Infidel periodical I ever read, which has long ceased to exist. "Magna est veriase to prevalebit;"
—The truth is powerful and will prevail. This motto has been abundantly verified in the triumph of Christianity over Infidelity.

Philo Veritas.

New York, July, 1841.

A True Sketch.

A short winter day was just drawing to a close as a young and poorly clad girl reached the door of a splendid mansion in Bleecker street. The servant ushered her into a large and elegant apartment, where sat Mrs. M. the mistress of so much wealth and grandeur, in conversation with a friend. The young girl stood a moment, then courtesied, and presented to Mrs. M. a small bundle, saying, "I hope this work will suit you maken." I hope this work will suit you ma'am."
"The work is well enough." said Mrs. M. ex-

amining it carefully, "but why did you not bring it before? It is at least a week past the time i was promised. Unless you are more punctual and keep your word better, I cannot let you have any It was growing dark and the room was not yet

lighted, so that the tears that gathered in the girl eyes could not be seen, but her voice was very ulous as she answered.

"I did not mean to break my word ma'am; but y mother has been much worse, and my little other in chopping wood cut his foot; so I have -here her voice became inarticulate, and

she hastened out of the room.

"That is always the way with those people," said Mrs. M, "a sick mother, or a sick aun, or a cut foot,—any thing for an excuse."

Meantime Mary reached the humble dwelling

which she called home. Whether her feelings were laboring under the wound so thoughtlessly inflicted, or her mother's illness distressed her, or her heart sickened at the thought of helpless poverty, or it might have been the contrast between the room she had left and the one she had just en tered, which forced itself upon her; whatever was the cause, contrary to her usual serenity to appear as cheerful as possible before her mother, she covered her face with her hands, and leaning upon the rude table before her, burst into a passion of tears. It was but for a moment, for a faint voice from the bed called, "Mary." She started from her posture of grief, and went to her mother's bed. "Mary, dear, wipe your eyes and sit down by me here, and read the thirty-fourth Psalm; it will do us both good." Mary reached down from the shelf the well-worn Bible, and seated at the foot of her mother's bed, in a subdued voice read aloud. She had just finished reading the verse, "Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth them out of them all," when a gentle tap was heard at the door. A little girl some years younger than Mary opened it, and a lady entered.

"Is this where Mary Morris lives?"
Mary started from the bed. "That is my name, a'am."
"Ah yes, you are the one I just saw at Mrs. M.'s.

I inquired you out, and have come to see if I can be of any service to you; how is your mother?"

The last tallow candle was dimly burning beside the bed where Mary had been reading. The lady went towards it, and took the hand of the emaciat-

Have you any physician?" "Have you any physician?"
"No ma'am. My poor husband's sickness cost me so much, that I have now nothing left to pay for one. I hope I shall get better in a few days, and then all will go on well; but now it is very hard for poor Mary."

"But you have a high fever, and should be at-

tended to; my husband is a physician; he will call and prescribe for you, and here are some pro-visions for the children, and Mary just open the door, my Bervant has brought you a wheelbarrow

load of wood ready split; give all your attention to your mother, and you shall be provided for."

Their hearts were too full for expression of thanks, but the lady needed them not to convince her that there was no luxury like that of doing good. There were tears shed in that humble room that night, but not of bitterness; and there were thanksgivings that would put to shame the feeble gratitude of thousands that are "increased with goods and have need of nothing.

N. B. Mrs. M. went that night to witness the performance of a popular tragedy, and was so over-come by the distresses of the heroine, as to be unable to attend to any thing else for several days.

The Drayman.

An honest drayman was standing on the wharf, hen a little boy fell into the water. No one exwhen a little only left into the water. No one ex-erted himself to rescue the child, and the stream was last bearing him away. The poor drayman seeing this, sprang into the water, swam to the child, took him in his arm and brought him safely to the wharf. He put the boy in care of one of who promised to see him safely home, while the drayman resoured his labors, as if nothing had hap-neared. On his return home, the drayman's family were surprised at his humid appearance, and made were surprised at his humid appearance, and made a number of inquiries, to which he gave unsatisfactory answers, and it was passed offas a subject beneath their inquiry. About two weeks after this occurrence, on going home, the drayman found three persons waiting his arrival, a man with his wife and child. 'That is the man, father, that is the man,' exclaimed the little boy. The father sprang from his seat and threw his arms around the neck of the drayman, and expressed his gratitude in tears.

ode in tears.
"Come, sir," said he "come and visit a family which you have saved from destruction-take the blessings of a father and a mother, who but for your intervention would have been overwhelmed in sorrow—whose only son you have rescued from the vatery element.

watery element.'
This was the first knowledge the drayman's family had of the circumstance. When the conversation turned on his silence, he made no other reply than to read the following verses from the Bible:

*Tolk bend these days are seen from the Bible:

Take heed that ye do not your alms before mer o be seen of them, otherwise ye have no reward of our Father who is in heaven. Therefore when hou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet be-ore thee as the hypocrites do in the synnagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men; verily I say unto you they have their reward. But when thou doest thine alms, let not thy left hand (here the drayman east a glance round upon his fountly know what thy right hand doeth, that thine along may be in correct that. hine aloss may be in secret, and thy Father who ceth in secret shall reward the openly.

Such a spirit of Christian benevolence, we desire to be possessed by every chial. We should not value our own convenience—our life even—if we can save another from death. Nor should we spread abroad our good deeds. It is sufficient for us to know that our heavenly Father approves of what we have done. He knoweth when we are useful, and he will not let us lose our reward.

Portland Tribune.

Truly Honest .- The Lowell Courier gives an inlance of honesty, as remarkable as sincere. sixty years since, two young men of Essex County, Mass. separated, both leaving their native town, the one for New Hampshire, the other for another black in the county of the county of

One of the parties still lives at Reading, Mass. One of the parties still lives at Reading, Mass-The other died a short time sine in New Hamp-shire, and the surviver now learned for the first time his residence, by the obituary circulated in the prints. The old man immediately addressed a line to the widow—if living—or heirs of his de-ceased friend stating, "at the time they separated, that he was in his debt, and it grieved him much that he had never paid it." In the letter he en-closed the debt and the same amount as interest, had only that he might be excused for not paying it begging that he might be excused for not paying it before, and hoped that the trembling hand of eighty years would be sufficient apology for so short a let-ter.

NOT THE PROPERTY.

Home Mission Department.

For the Christian Reflector. AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION ROOMS, August 14, 1841.

The last communication from this office was from J. M. Choate, of Iowa City, I. T. Since then a letter has been received from brother W. B. Motey, a Missionary at Galena, Ill., giving information of the organization of a Church at Iowa City

or, I see no reason why it would not rise as rapid-y and respectably as any other in the place." lowa City has been selected as the future and ermanent capital of lowa. It is represented as ring a delightful place, surrounded by a rich conntry, and containing a population of more than 7000 inhabitants. The capitol, (a chaste specimen of Doric architecture,) is already erected; surrounded by many handsome buildings, several of them brick, occupied as hotels, stores, shops, offices, schoolhouses; in short, presenting all the appearances of city of years.

erienced brother in the ministry was ap-

years, are, in many respects, like sheep without a shepherd. The first labor of the missionary who reaches the place is to gather the wanderers into the fold again, which being accomplished, and the nstitutions of the gospel being statedly established, he has no difficulty in obtaining a congregation, and gathering around him a company of respectale, active, and useful friends.

The sentiments of the Baptists are popular in

these territories. In Iowa the Baptists, at present, rank the second-denomination as to numbers, and include a very respectable portion of the communi-

Spiritual blessings have been showered upon the few laborers in that region. Brother Isaac Marvin, a missionary at Pleasant Grove, Ill., on the borders of Iowa, writes: "The Lord has blessed us with a revival of his work within a few weeks. Several

made to cry out, 'God have mercy on my soul,' and soon the voice of joy and gladness followed from those who believed. Backsliders came home to their heavenly Father's house with the confession: 'I have sinned against heaven,' and many pardened sinners, upon whom all previous efforts had proved fruitless, were melted into love and obe

' Jesus Christ has power alone To subdue the heart of stone."

"I have had the happiness, already, of burying

ist Church, Brookline, to make their pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Shailer, a Life member, 30; from State

CONNECTICUT.

State Convention, through Rev. John Peck, General Agent, 355 37; Baptist Church, Essex, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Wm. George Miller, a Life Director, through the Cor. Sec. 100 Twist

First Baptist Church, Albany, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, through Cor. Secretary, (with a gold ring.) 20; Amity street Baptist Church, per Thomas S. Richardson, Secretary of the committee on benevolent operations, 14 10, for Texas, 50 cts. 14 60; F. M. Wilson, Catskill, per William Colgate, to constitute himself a Life member 50. Abraham Numan. Troy, balance of Life membership, through Cor. Secretary, 10; Hudson River Association, by Palmer Town-end, E-q., Tr., 20; Robert Edwards, E-q., New York city, 10; Oliver street Female Home Mission Society, per Mrs. Susan W. Caldwell, Tr., 100. Total \$224 60.

From New J. Issey, \$166,50 From Pennsylvania, 7,00 From Maryland, 5,00

It is expected that the anire denomination in the State will be represented on the occasion. We

From Pew Jersey, From Pennsylvania, From Maryland, From Viginia, From S. Carolina and Alabama, 252,08 From Michigan, From Missouri, 200,00 32.67

Total receipts, R. W. MARTIN, Treasurer.

What majesty there is in a christian's death!—
What a glory in his hope! As the rivers roll the smoothest the nearer they approach the ocean; as the rose smells the sweetest when dying, as the sun appears the most glorious when setting, so it is with the christian.—Buck.

Or the desiring of the gospet of Christ.

[Signed by the Pastor and members of the Waterbury and other churches.]

**Brethren who wish to join in this call will please send their names immediately to the Editor of the Telegraph, Brandon, Vt., who will affix them to it as soon as received.

Temperance Movements.—The Washington Tem-perance Society of Worcester, in addition to its op-erations within the limits of the town, has adopted a system of agencies, for the purpose of furnishing ecturers to promote the cause of temperance, i other places, wherever their assistance ma called for. The plan may be understood by testimonial, which is furnished to each of the turers employed by the Society, of which we been permitted to take the following copy: wherever their assistance may be

WORCESTER. 1841.

tion of the organization of a Church at Iowa City consisting of eleven members. Immediately after which two gentlemen related their Christian experience, and were received as candidates for baptism. Brother M. says. "One of them was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and though he had never seen a person baptized, he had become convinced, from a careful perusal of God's word, that sprinking was not haptism, and had been waiting ten years for an opportunity to follow his Master in this ordinance. On the Lord's day we repaired to the water side, where, in the presence of a large, respectable, and attentive congregation, I buried the two believers in the likeness of Christ's death. This was the first instance in which the waters of the lowa riverhave been troubled with the baptismal rite.

"If this Church could now have an efficient pastor, I see no reason why it would not rise as rapidly and respectably as any other in the place."

"Worcester, —1841.

To all whom it may concern:

"His may certify—that the bearer, Mr. —is one of the "Reformed Inebriates" of the "Wash-more of the "Reformed Inebriates" of the "Wash-more of wash certify—that the bearer, of the "Reformed Inebriates" of the "Wash-more of the same until the last Monday of "Worcester, and is bereby authorised to act as a Lecturing Delegate from the same until the last Monday of the last Monday of the payment of his reasonable expenses, if not met by the collections for his services, and will keep, and on the last Monday of every month, will render a strict and particular account of all sums, that may be contributed by the librality of those who hear him, and will pay over, after deducting reasonable expenses, and compensation for his time, the balance to his Society, to be appropriated for the support of similar benevolent agencies in the cause of Temperance and humanity, and—that he is respectfully and respectably as any other in the place." pathy, and the philanthropic co-operation of all the friends of total abstinence, wherever, in that all im portant cause, he may be called to appear as a witness or an advocate. J. W. GOODRICH,) Delegating Committee

of the Washington A. HUNTING, Temperance Society of Worcester, Mass. W. HATCH,

Three delegates, J. H. Haven, Leonard Patch, and G. W. Phillips are now in the employment of the Society. Some of them have recently lectured in Clappville, Auburn, Shrewsbury, Barre, and An experienced brother in the ministry was appointed a short time since to occupy this inviting field, with the expectation that he would accept, but for some reason he declined. It is still open to a man of acceptable character and talent, but the to a man of acceptable character and taleut, but the committee hope to fill it soon.

lows Territory, like her elder sister Wiskonsan, is rapidly filling up with inhabitants; and there are found among them, in both, professors of religional are found among them, are agreeous Rantistal, who, in are found among them, in both, professors of religion (among whom are numerous Baptists,) who, in that new country, without pastors, without stated by the public worship, and some of them without the privinge of a religious meeting for months, and even may not fail through the apathy or supineness of including the special superior of the subject, and will keep the ball in motion, so that a reform which has commenced with such gratifying prospects of success, may not fail through the apathy or supineness of including the subject. its friends .- Spy.

A Genuine Tee-Totaller.—Passing a few days since, in the steamboat Telegraph, between New Bedford and Nantucket, the subject of temperance was under discussion, when one of the passengers arked, that if we wished to see a thorough-go remarked, that if we wished to see a thorough-go-ing temperance man, we might, in the person of Capt. Phinney, the worthy commander of the boat. On the suggestion, another of the passengers in-quired of Capt. P, whether he did not use ardent spirit, to which he replied, "I never drank a tea-spoon full of rum, brandy, gin, or any other ardent spirits, nor of wine, cider, or beer; I never chew-ed tobacco, smoked or took a pinch of sunff: and ed tobacco, smoked, or took a pinch of snuff; and of Iowa, writes: "The Lord has blessed us with a revival of his work within a few weeks. Several backsliders have returned, a number of persons have obtained hope, and many more are anxious. We have received an addition of four since d wrote you, and I expect others will unite with us next Lord's day; some by letter, others by baptism."

Brother R. Weston, another missionary at Carthage, Ill., opposite the southern point of Iowa, reports a revival among his people and in the vicinity. He says: "We meet with much opposition from dram sellers, gamblers, Mormons, and anticeffort professors of religion; but in spite of all opposition the gospel prevailed, to the confusion of the enemies of the cross of Christ. Sinners were made to cry out, "God have mercy on my soul," and soon the voice of juy and gladness followed I never drank either tea or coffee. " But," says a

Dreadful Falling Off.—They say that at Lechmere Point, a thriving suburb of Boston, there is a store in which heretofore eighteen thousand dollars worth of spirituous liquors have been sold annually, and that the sales in the same store for the first half of this year amount to only \$500; and that there is no other cause for this dreadful falling off but a great temperance reform which has taken place in the village.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"I have had the happiness, already, of burying with Christ in baptism, ten willing converts, seven of whom are heads of families.

"O my brother, it is impossible to describe so that you, at the great distance you are from us, can adquately appreciate it, how such a work in this country gladdens the hearts of the saints who, having years ago left their native States, and happy homes in the Church of God, and settled in these western wilds, and having shated in the desolations of Zion so long, see the wilderness budding as the rose and the desort becoming a fruiful place."

Are there not other faithful laborers who, wishing to accomplish the greatest amount of good in their power in the shortest time, are ready and willing to offer themselves for this fair portion of the Benj. M, Hill, Cor. Scc.

Receipts of American Baptist Home Mission Society, since annual report, to August 1st, 1841.

MABSACHUSETTS.

State Convention, per W. D. Ticknor, Esq. Frensurer, \$200; collections by Rev. John Peck, Fen. Agent—Abby N. Rice, Boston, 2-50; First Church, Bosson, per T. Richardson, Tr., 100; E. Roberts, Roxbury, 10; Female Society of Baptist Church, Browline Browline Received, or may cause great anxiety if they should not be." "I cannot nelp it," said the postmaster. "Well, I can, if thee cannot; what is the postage?" For ix double letters three dollars." "Well here is the money; thee will please mark the letters 'paid,' and send them to Boston." And with this injunction, the Philadelphia Quaker left the Post Office—his pockets not quite so heavy as when he entered, but his heart, we are sure, a great deal lighter.—National Gazettz. ing to offer themselves for this fair portion of the double, and he remarked "they appear to be fami

For the Christian Reflector. 2 Call for a Special State onvention. TO THE BAPTISTS OF VERMONT.

KHODE ISLAND.

State Convention, J. Bates, Esq., Treasurer, through Rev. John Peck, Gen. Agent—First Church, Providence, collection, 50; Mrs. F. Arnold, Providence, 10; Female Western Mission Society, 20; Ann Titus, Warwick, 5. Total \$85. Board of Managers of ELON GALUSHA, a son of Board of Managers of ELON GALUSHA, a son of Vermont, and other brethren equally worthy, expressly on the ground of their labors for Immediate Emancipation, is threatening the denomination with distribution of the guilty connection of our churches with the sinful system of SLAVERY, give fearful signs, hat unless they are speedily counteracted by a wise and taithful course there will be a wide-spread dis

the State will be represented on the occasion. We cordially invite our brethren from every section to cordially invite our brethren from every section to be present, and participate in our proceedings. We look for you to come from the Massachusests to the Canada Lines—from the banks of the Connecticut to the shores of the Champlain—from among the hills around the Camel's Hump to the upper vallies of the Hudson—and it is our fervent prayer and hope that you may come in the fulness of the blessings of the gospel of Christ.

[Signed by the Pastor and members of the Waterbury and other churches.]

Removals and Copartnership. HE subscribers would inform their friends and the public that they have formed a connection in busi

HARRINGTON & WHITTEKER, and have removed from their former places of business to the Store formerly occupied by D. Goddard & Co. as a Jewelry Shop, nearly opposite the Central Church, No. I Goddard's Row, where they intend to keep a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misser, Lad's and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES of all descriptions, of as good a quality and as cheap as can be purchased at any other shop in Worcester.

Also, Gentlemen's Boots made to order, in the most fashionable style, by the most angrowed warders and the style by the s HARRINGTON & WHITTEKER

Also, Gentlemen's Boots made to order, in the most ashionable style, by the most approved workmen.

Repairing done at short notice, in the most thorough lanner.

E. HARRINGTON.

WM. B. WHITTEKER.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Satincts! FROM AUCTION!!

EROM AUCITION!!

WE are every week receiving from Auction, various colors and qualities of woolens (occasionally some very fine ones) which we are enabled to sell for CASH at about half the usual price!

Purchasers are invited to call and examine some beau tiful fine Blacks, Blues and Greens just received.

HENRY H. CHAMBERLIN & CO

March 31, 1841. Oh Yes! Oh Yes!!

THE TAXES ARE COMING!!
TOWN TREASURER'S OFFICE, ? THE Assessors of the Town, of the First Parish, of the Baptiat Society and of the Calvinist Society in Worcester, have this day committed their several Tax lists to the subscriber for collection. The following discounts will be made, viz. on such as shall be paid before

August 15,-6 per cent. Sept. 14,-4 per cent.

October 14,—2 per cent.

Those that shall remain unpaid on the 18th day of Norember, will then be collected immediately, agreeably to
he vote of the Town passed on the 5th day of April, 1841.

STEPHEN BARTLETT, Treasurer & Collector.

Shoe Pegs. BUSHELS shoe pegs of almost all sizes in use from the best manufactory in New England. For sale wholesale and retail at the manufacturers' and. For sale wholesale and retail at the manufacturers prices. Any size wanted which are not on hand will be furnished at short notice. Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers in shoe pegs are requested to call, and are assured that they will not only find the best pegs but at the lowest price, at No. 8, Goddards Row.

July 7th 1841.

AARON STONE JR. Agt.

AARON STONE JR. Agt. 3m iseop3m

Shoe Nails. HOE Nails of all sizes for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 8, Goddard's Row, Worcester.

12wis cop3m AARON STONE, Jr. Agt.

CORNELL'S PATENT



ROTARY METALIC HONE. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is manufacturing at COURT MILL, opposite the Court House, Worcester, Mass., and has constan

Cornell's Patent Retary Metalic Hone, which enables the operator, however unskilful, to hone a Razor in the most finished manner, simply by

a Razor in the most finished manner, simply by turning a crank.

By the use of this machine, a much more perfect edge is obtained, than with the common hone, as the razor is wholly controlled by the machine while in the operation of being honed, and consequently not dependant upon any skill of the operator—thus enabling any one to avoid the inconvenient and painful task of shaving with a razor not properly fitted.

FRANCIS THAXTER.

Worcester, June 30, 1841.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'S COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,
THE Vegetable Remedy for diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Dyspepsia, Secrolia, and all Chronic Diseases; also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Catantic in Fevers and all Bilious Affections.

These Pills are not among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from those that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, and Texas, as any medicine ever prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been extensively prescribed by the Medical Faculty wherever they have been introduced; and there are but feve towns that cannot produce some remarkable cases of their carditive effects. The numerous certificates which have been presented to the proprietor from professional men, and those of sedentary habits, loudly appland their hygiean properties, in obviating those evils incident to their occupation, and the want of exercise.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals, and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonial's of greater commendation than are attached to this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals, and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonial's of greater commendation than are attached to the continuous of subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals, and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonial's of greater commendation than are attached to the continuous cont

Selling Off-Selling Off.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Goods, (which is one of the largest and most desirable ever offered in Worcester) previous to the first of Seotember next, therefore offers, until that time, his entire stock—a part of it at cost and less than cost, and the remainder at a small advance. ORRIN RAWSON. June 16, 11w24 June 16, 11w24 Summer Stuffs.

AT UNHEARD OF PRICES.

20 CASES of Gambroons—Bro Linens—Linen
Drillings Camblotecus-Lastings—Fancy Stripes
—Erminets—Denims—Stormants—Blue Drills—Constition Twills-Roen Cassimeres, &c. &c. This week re g and for sale unusually cheap, by ORRIN RAWSON. e 16. tf24

NOTICE.

HE Subscribes beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the store formerly occupied by S. D. SPURR, Stone Block corner of Main and Central sts. where they are prepared to offer a general and full assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. s our goods are all purchased for Cash, customers any rely on decided bargains. The public may rest essured that the old character of the store for fair dealing will be relained. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

L & D. M. WARREN.

One Price Temperance Store!

WINDSOR HATCH & CO. WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the Store formerly occapied by Pitt Holmes and Co., on Front Street, near the Canal where may be found as good an assortment of

Western Rail Road. TANK TANK

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Factories.

Stages run regularly between Chester Factories and Pittsfield. 23 miles, in connection with both trains.—

For Albany via Hudson, only 23 miles staging passengers leaving Eoston at 61-2 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Springfield at 12 M. to dine, and leave in Cars at 1 P. M. arriving at Chester Factories at 21-4—thence by Stage 23 miles to Pittsfield, arriving at 7 1-2 P. M., when they take the Cars next morning at 61-2 for Hudson, via West Stockbridge, arrive at 101-2 A. M. Leave Hudson in Steamers, at 3 P. M. and arrive at Albany at 5 P. M.

P. M.
Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers immediately on their arrival at Pittsfield, at 7 P. M. direct to Albany, via Lebanon Springs, arrive at 2 A. M. in season for the morning train to Utica. Stages also leave at 7 A. M. for Albany, and arrive at 2 P. M.
Tickets through to Albany, by either route, \$6; to Hudson, \$5,50—may be obtained at No. 7 Elm Street, or at the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, in Boston.

in Boston.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Cars at Chester Factories, at 2 1-4 P. M. for West Stock.

at Chester Factories, at 2 1-4 P. M. for West Stock-bridge via Lee.

For Hartford, New Haven and New York—Stages leave Springfield, for Hartford, daily, on the arrival of the morning train, arrive at Hartford in season for the Cars to New Haven, and arrive at New Haven the same day. Passengers leaving Boston at 4 P M. may leave Springfield at 7 A. M. the next morning by steambost for Hartford, thence by Rail Road to New Haven, and thence by Steamboat to New York,—leaving New Haven at 1 P. M. and arriving at New York at 6 P. M. This affords a Day route to New York.

A Steamboat also leaves Springfield dails, at 7 A. M.

A Steamboat also leaves Springfield daily, at 7 A. M.

A Steamboat also leaves Springfield daily, at 7 A. M., for Hartford.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill, N. H. Stages leave Springfield daily at 9 P. M. for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleborongh. Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 4 P. M. or Worce-ter at 6 P. M. may take this line.

Stages run daily from the morning train at Way Stations, as follows. From West Brookfield to Ware and Enfield; from Palmer to Three Rivers, Belchertown, Amherst, and Monson; from Wilbraham to South Hadley and Northampton, arriving at N. at 3 P. M. Merchandize trains leave Springfield and Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 A. M. leaving Worcester at 12 M. Rates—\$4,70 per 2000 lbs. for Merchandize generally; Plaster and Lumber, (not less than a car load) if through, \$4; Live Stock (do) 32 1-2 ets. per 1000 lbs, drivers free.

GEO. W. WHISTLER, Engineer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD. RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.



COURTERS. 1

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE New York Steambout Train now leaves Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Worcester every day except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Norwich at 8½ P. M. Returning, will leave Norwich for Worcester and Boston, every morning, except Monday, on the arrival of the Steamer from New York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Norwich at 6 A. M. and 4 3-4 P. M., daily, (except Sandays.) Leave Worcester at 92 o'clock, A. M. and 8 3-4 P. M.

and 3 3-4 P. M.

Passengers leaving Boston at 6½ A. M., or 1 P. M.
or Springfield at 6 A. M., or 12½ P. M., can proceed directly to Norwich; and those leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. can proceed directly, either to Boston or Springfield MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

Between Norwich and Worcester, daily, (Sondays excepted) taking freight for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Norwich and New York.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't. Boston & Worcester Rail Road.



ANSFORD WOOD, Agent, at his Ware Room Main st., a few doors south Thomas's Temperance Exchange, WORGESTER, Has for sale, and is constantly manufacturing a variety of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting in part of Side-

Has for sale, and is constantly manufacturing a variety of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sidebaards; Secretaries; French Bureaus; Grecian, Dining-Pembroke, Work, Centre and Card Tables; Adams's patent swell beam Bedsteads, and various other kinds, and a large assortment of Sofas and Mahogany Rocking Chairs.

Manogany Pulpits and Communion Tables made to

der. Mahogany Looking Glass, Portrait & Picture Frames. Palm leaf and Hair Mattresses and Feathers, & c. CHAIRS of every description, for sale Wholesale and Retail, at the above place, as low as can be bought else-

where.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examins
or themselves as to prices and quality. SIGN, CHAIR & ORNAMBN-TAL PAINTRIG,

And Gilding, done at the same place by FRANCIS WOOD.

Worcester, April 8, 1840. New Stock.

THE Subscriber is now opening at his Store, corner of
Main and Front Streets, an entire New Stock of

Main and Front Streets, an entire New Stock of Boots, Shoes & Trunks, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also Boots and Shoes made to order by the most approved workmen.

Repairing done at short notice in the most thorough manner.

Worcester, Sept. 23, 1840.

39

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have taken the Store formerly occupied by Pitt Holmes and Co., on Front Street, near the Canal, where may be found as good an assortment of

WEST INDIA GOODS

as can be found in Worcester. The whole Stock of goods is New, and will be sold Chear on the one is an in controlled the principle, for cash or good credit.

N. B. Goods pat up to order on as favorable terms as though the purchaser were present, and sent to all parts of the town and county.

WINDSOR HATCH.

J. H. RICKETT.

Worcester, May 5, 1841.

Worcester, July 7. istf AARON STONE, JrAgt.

VoL CHE.

Worces By a Board eight Laym a year, pat panies, pay have a seven have the 12t 17th and 18 22d and 23a

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